The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3088. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Particulars of the Great Battle in Missouri.

Only 5,500 National Troops Engaged.

The Rebel Loss Estimated at 2,000 Killed and Wounded.

A Rebel Force Reported to be Marching on Pilot Knob.

RETREAT OF PILLOW FROM NEW-MADRID.

Martial Law Proclaimed in St. Louis.

The President of the Board of Police Commissioners Arrested.

A Sharp Skirmish in Western Virginia.

A Large Force of Rebels Along the Upper Potomac.

EXPECTED ATTACK AT POINT OF ROCKS.

Designs of the Rebels in Lower California.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Orders have been issued for the raising and equipment of two additional regiments in New-Mexico, either of infantry or cavalry, as may be most readily obtained.

ADVICES FROM TEXAS.

A gentleman, direct from San Antonio via New-Orleans, reached Washington to-day. He came to New-Orleans overland by way of Houston, Brashear City, on Berwick's Bay, and thence up the Mississippi. There is no difficulty for a Southerner on the confines of the rebel States. If he obtains a pass at Memphis, he comes through unmolested, otherwise his baggage and correspondence are searched at Clarksville, Tenn. This gentleman represents the corn, grass, wheat and cotton crops of Texas as being very excellent—better than for many previous years. He also represents the sugar crop of Louisiana as very promising. He says that nowhere, from San Antonio to the eastern borders of the rebel States, is there the least business doing—no sales, and no money in circulation. He says, also, that there is a large Union sentiment in Texas and Louisiana, and that the feeling is gaining strength.

COL. FARNHAM DEAD.

Col. FARNHAM, of the Zouaves, died at the Infirmary in this city this evening, at about 8 o'clock.

TROUBLE IN THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment was put under arrest this afternoon. A week since, it is said, an order was read to the regiment to proceed to New-York soon, to remain at Bedloe's Island for two months to recruit. The order was recently countermanded. The assignment of the regiment to the Sickles Brigade was another cause of dissatisfaction. Some of the regiment were opposed to their officers, and on Tuesday the men were paid off, and the drunkenness consequent upon this resulted in the open mutiny of the more violent. This afternoon the Provost Marshal proceeded to the camp with two batteries of artillery, a squadron of cavalry, and two companies of infantry, all regulars, and took possession. A proclamation by the Commander-in-Chief was then read to the regiment. It recited the facts in relation to the disorderly conduct for several days; that they had been exhorted to return to obedience, but having refused, the authorities could only treat them as deserters and mutineers, and they must be dealt with according to military law. It then commanded them to lay down their arms, stating that those who refused would be shot down. The order was obeyed, and the mutineers were taken into custody and put into irons. The regiment was then marched from their camp across the eastern branch to the new camp. The ringleaders, 37 in number, are in the guard-house in the city.

A NEW DAHLGREN GUN.

A trial of a new six-inch twelve-grooved rifled Dahlgren gun was made at the Navy-yard, this afternoon. The gun was designed by Commander DAHLGREN, to avoid any superfluous weight, and yet preserve the requisite strength for effective service. The experiment was conducted in the presence of several gunners and engineers, and was highly satisfactory. The firing was at the target 1,300 yards distant, the shot being a sixty-four-pound conical ball. The range of the gun is four and a half miles.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

There are at the Navy-yard twenty-three contraband negroes, men and women, brought up by the fleet of the Potomac. Sixteen of the number were taken from Machoduck Creek, to which point they had escaped. They have all been furnished with rations and set to work.

SHAMEFUL NEGLECT.

Owing to the reckless indifference of the State military authorities, one of the most gallant regiments that fought at Bull Run is in a state of suffering. Over one hundred men of the New-York Thirteenth Volunteers, Col. QUIMBY'S regiment, have neither pantaloons nor shoes, and are to-day walking about in their camp in their drawers, and barefooted. Some of the other members are only supplied with clothing by the contribution of members of the Sixty-ninth when they returned. The wants of this regiment have been known by the State authorities for weeks, and nothing but promises have been received.

THE YANKEE NOT SUNK.

The steam-tug *Yankee* has not been sunk, as reported.

GEN. LEE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Senator CARLILE, who has just arrived from Western Virginia, states that the rebel forces under LEE had crossed Cheat River in two bodies, five thousand by the road from Staunton, and another body by the road from Lewisburgh. They were within fifteen miles of Gen. ROSECRANS' position, near Cheat Mountain Pass, which commands the two roads.

NAVIGATION RESUMED.

Navigation has at last been resumed on the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, five boats having arrived to-day at Georgetown.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

The New-York Evangelical Alliance, through a Secretary, to-day laid before the War Department a request that no more battles be fought on the Sabbath; that no more parades or drills be had on that day, and that each regiment be mustered once on each Sunday for Divine service.

COMMERCIAL AGENT AT CURACOA.

RICHARD E. MORSE, of Iowa, was to-day appointed Commercial Agent at Curaçoa, in place of MOSES JESSURUN. This removal was made because Mr. JESSURUN failed to protest against the admission to the Port of Curaçoa of the pirate steamer *Sumpter*.

The Secretary of State will demand of the Government of the Netherlands an explanation of the admission of the pirate steamer *Sumter* to the port of Curaçoa.

MR. FAULKNER'S CASE.

It is probable that the examination of Ex-Minister FAULKNER, on a specific charge of treason, will take place to-morrow.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

Minister MOTLEY sails for Europe in the steamer of the 21st inst.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

Messrs. NICOLAY and HAY being absent from Washington, the duties of Secretary to the President are performed by WM. H. STODDARD, Esq., of Illinois.

CONSULS APPOINTED.

JAMES E. WHARTON, former editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, has been appointed Consul to the Fejee Islands, and Mr. ALFRED CALDWELL, the present editor of the *Intelligencer*, has been appointed Consul to Honolulu.

A DEAF MUTE SPY.

A deaf mute, named HARDY, about twenty-two years of age, was arrested in Gen. SHERMAN'S camp, yesterday, as a spy. He was very observing and inquisitive, and suspicions were at once aroused. He was conveyed to the city and placed in custody. He professes to reside in Russelville, Ky., and was on his way to visit friends in Liberty, Va. There is some reason for believing that the rebel leaders have resorted to this means of obtaining intelligence of the movements and strength of the Government troops. The New-York Seventy-ninth, (Highlanders,) have elected Ex-Governor STEVENS, of Washington Territory, as their Colonel.

DESERTERS IN CUSTODY.

Ten deserters from the regular service, and a score or so from the volunteers, are now under arrest. It is thought a severe punishment will be meted out to some aggravated cases. One of the number has twice deserted from the regular service this year.

FIRING UPON PICKETS.

Col. MCCUNN'S Brigade is stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, six miles from Alexandria, and his pickets are so near those of the rebels that they can easily converse with each other. A few days since, two of Col. KERRIGAN'S regiment were shot by the enemy's pickets and killed. Immediately after, a body of our troops made a charge upon the rebel pickets, and carried off three men and brought them into camp. They were members of Capt. JONES' company of the First Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Capt. JONES then proposed that both sides avoid the shooting of one another's pickets, on the ground that it was a barbarous practice, not consistent with civilized warfare. Col. MCCUNN had an interview with Capt. JONES on the outposts, and this proposition was agreed to; and almost daily, since, the pickets of the two camps have been within talking distance of one another. On Friday night, however, our pickets were fired upon, and the fire was promptly returned, and one of the rebel cavalry was seen to fall from his horse. Col. MCCUNN sent for Capt. JONES, who explained that the firing was the result of a misapprehension—that the approach of one company of our force to relieve the other was mistaken for the approach of our regiment in force with the purpose of an attack.

INSPECTORS OF SUBSISTENCE.

There is a prospect that Mr. SANDERSON'S services as an instructor in the science of preparing soldiers' food may yet be made available, despite the multitudinous windings of red tape which have heretofore been interposed against him. By one of the acts of the late session, authority is given to appoint five Inspectors of Subsistence, with the rank of Majors. What should prevent one of these being given to Mr. SANDERSON, and his being detailed to do the duty for which he is so admirably fitted?

WANT OF POWDER AMONG THE REBELS

A slave who had come with his master to Manassas, from the Chattahoochee, Florida, escaped a week since, and came within our lines. His master was a private in the Quartermaster's Department, and he had heard him say on Tuesday before the battle, that sixty-five thousand rations had been given out that day. The troops, during Friday and Saturday, he says, arrived at the rate of two or three thousand a day. He states that the rebels were short of powder, and that no ordinary offence was so severely punished as a waste of it.

EXTENDING OUTPOSTS.

Col. MCLEOD MURPHY'S Regiment moved yesterday from Alexandria College to Hunter's Church, a point two miles north-northeast of Bailey's Cross-roads. This movement will place Col. MURPHY'S pickets in close proximity to those of the rebels.

RECKLESS CONDUCT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Nearly all the residences in Fairfax County, belonging to families able to leave, have been deserted, and when requisite, these tenantless houses have been taken possession of by our troops. The wanton destruction of property by some of the volunteer regiments has done much to chill the feelings of Virginia families towards our Government, who had previously refused to acquiesce in the treasonable course of the State.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, DOLE, is on the eve of leaving for Kansas and Nebraska on business connected with that Bureau.

The Government has no official advices that other than half-breeds from the Indian Territory, west of the Mississippi, have entered the Confederate military service. The forts there having been evacuated by the United States troops, the Indians disposed to be loyal have been intimidated by the disunionists, or deceived by promises depending on the future for fulfillment.

Outside of the above-named Indian Territory, the Aborigines, so far as the Government is advised, have not risen against our authority, the occasional and characteristic outbreaks being confined to themselves, owing to the fact of the absence of the National troops to hold them in check.

Two of the members of the New-York Thirty-second were arrested at Alexandria on Tuesday, dressed as Fire Zouaves. They were endeavoring, in that disguise, to escape with them to New-York. For this they will be Court martialed.

The Secretary of State to-day, on the receipt of the intelligence that the pirate *Sumter* was permitted to enter the port of Curacoa, West Indies, ordered the immediate removal of MOSES JESSURUM, the American Consul at that port, and appointed RICHARD E. MORSE, of Iowa, in his place.

Brig.-Gen. SUMNER, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, has officially informed Flag-officer MONTGOMERY, as well as this Government, of the existence of a report that Col. VAN DORN, of the secession Army, has been seen at the head of 1,300 men on the road between San Antonio and El Paso, from which it is feared an attempt to subjugate Lower California may be contemplated by the Secessionists. Capt. MONTGOMERY, in his instructions to the subordinate officers, says this must not be allowed, if it is in our power to prevent it. Therefore, should any exigency arise, you will promptly cooperate with the troops of the United States, or otherwise do all in your power to counteract and prevent the execution of any such purpose by troops in the service of States claiming to have seceded from our National Union. Another official dispatch from Capt. MONTGOMERY says the *Wyoming* reached Acapulco on the 16th ult., *en route* for San Francisco, for the protection of the mail steamers and our commercial interests on the Pacific Coast. He ordered Commander BISSELL, commanding the *Cyane*, to proceed with her on that service. During Capt. MONTGOMERY'S late cruise to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Acapulco, he had neither seen or heard of any pirates in the Pacific. The prevalence of calms and light winds would render sailing vessels useless, and owing to the difficulty of procuring coal, steamers will not be employed. He had not at the time of writing received the form of the oath of allegiance to be taken by those connected with the Navy, but he had no doubt of the enthusiastic loyalty and patriotism of all on board his ship, (the *Lancaster*,) and had no fear that the honor of the flag would be impaired by a single exception.

He incloses a communication from our Consul at Hello, stating that a large spar has been found on the southern shore of the Island of Hawaii, and which may afford a clue to the fate of the *Levant*. Capt. MONTGOMERY says the dimensions given correspond with the *Levant's* masts, and he has instructed the Consul to obtain further particulars. Although, he remarks, it is probable all hands were lost, it would be a melancholy satisfaction to obtain something additional as to the loss of that vessel.

Much excitement was occasioned this afternoon in consequence of the disaffection openly manifested in the Seventy-ninth New-York (Highland) Regiment, and the sending to their camp of a military force to act as circumstances might require. The result was the arrest of 40 or 50, who took a more active part in the insubordination. These were brought into the city about 8 o'clock and confined as prisoners, while the remainder of the regiment was marched to the Navy-yard under a strong guard of cavalry. An investigation of the affair will take place. Among the alleged causes of grievance are that they were promised a furlough, in order to see to the comforts of their families, and to reorganize and elect new officers to fill existing vacancies.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

REBELS ALL ALONG THE UPPER POTOMAC.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Yesterday evening a freight train from Baltimore brought the intelligence that a fight was progressing at Berlin. Other rumors were also circulated that several regiments of rebels were approaching the river opposite Berlin, from Lovettsville, for the purpose of erecting a battery to stop trains.

An officer from Berlin this morning, states that the fight of last night was in consequence of about twenty-five rebels approaching the river and firing a volley into our picket guard on the abutment of the burnt bridge, and also into the town of Berlin. None of our men was killed or seriously wounded, nor is it known that the enemy suffered any loss. The same authority asserts that the picket guard at Berlin have for some days past heard a regimental band of the rebels, apparently between there and Lovettsville, and also that the force at Lovettsville consists of about 500 cavalry, supported, probably, by a considerable infantry force.

It is not improbable that a large rebel force is distributed inland along the Potomac line, from Edward's Ferry to the Shenandoah, for the purpose of preventing our scouts from protecting the Unionists there from the outrageous oppressions of the rebels.

Reports have reached here that yesterday one or two Unionists of Loudon Valley, were dragged from sick beds and forced into the rebel ranks. These reports come from reliable sources.

A general report concedes that there are two or more rebel regiments near the Potomac, opposite the Point of Rocks.

Later.—Passengers per train report all quiet along the route, but an attack was expected at the Point of Rocks.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

GEN. PILLOW'S FORCES RETREATING.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CAIRO, Monday, August 12.

PILLOW is retreating. There is no doubt about this. A scout direct from Madrid reports his army moving southward.

From their talk, the Tennessee force embarked Saturday evening aboard nine steamers, immediately pushing down the river. The scout says they talked of FREMONT'S coming against them with fifteen steamers. They profess to respect GOV. GAMBLE'S proclamation. Their movement is unaccountable. Yesterday they were thought to be coming North, and had sent word to Charleston Secessionists to vacate the town. PILLOW is among them, and was the last to embark.

Gunboats *Tyler, Conestoga* and *Lexington* arrived this afternoon. The *Lexington* anchored in front of this city, and the other two at Mound City.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 12—8 P. M.

The rumor brought last night that PILLOW had commenced a movement from New-Madrid, having broken up his camp there on Saturday, is contradicted by later news to-day—that the intended movement has been countermanded, and the troops at New-Madrid are now on the move to Memphis by river. The intelligence first received is believed to be reliable, and the later movement is a change in the rebel plans. Certainly, PILLOW had procured the digging and cleaning of wells on the road towards Charleston, and had made provision for forage; and the anticipation of his coming had produced the effect noted in Charleston in the removal of its inhabitants. If PILLOW has gone down instead of up the river, it may be that he made the change to avoid possible interference with his fleet of steamers by the gun-boats that he knew had passed the bar at New-Albany.

These gun-boats have just arrived here to-night. They are the light draught, remodeled steamers *Conestoga*, *A. O. Tyler* and *Lexington*, strengthened, built into compartments, with caulked ceilings, and their bulwarks carried up all around with 12-inch timber. Their armament consists of heavy guns, 32s and 24s. Lieut. PHELPS, U. S. N., comes down in charge of the fleet. Commander ROGERS, U. S. N., will arrive probably to-night. He is a son of Commodore ROGERS, and is a gallant officer. The arrival of this long-expected fleet caused great sensation here, and the levee was crowded as they steamed down past the city and returned. The former names of these steamers will probably be exchanged for others, more significant, and dating from their new career.

CLAIB. JACKSON was seen at PILLOW'S Camp on Friday afternoon. The unhorsed and fugitive ex-Governor of Missouri had an unhappy and anxious look.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

FULL AND AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The following additional account of the battle at Springfield is furnished by an eye witness, who left Springfield Sunday morning and came through to this place on horseback.

Our Army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening only 5,500 strong, the Home Guards remaining in Springfield. Our forces slept on the prairie a portion of the night, and about sunrise Saturday morning drove in the outposts of the enemy, and soon after the attack became general.

The attack was made in two columns by Gens. LYON and STURGIS, Gen. SIEGEL leading a flanking force of about 1,000 men and four guns, on the south of the enemy's camp.

The fight raged from sunrise until 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The rebels in overwhelming force charged Capt. TOTTEN'S battery three distinct times, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Gen. LYON fell early in the day. He had been previously wounded in the leg, and had a horse shot from under him.

The Colonel of one of the Kansas regiments having become disabled, the boys cried out, "General, you come and lead us on." He did so, at once putting himself in front, and while cheering the men on to the charge, received a bullet in the left breast, and fell from his horse. He was asked if he was hurt, and replied, "No; not much," but in a few minutes he expired without a struggle.

Gen. SIEGEL had a very severe struggle, and lost three of his four guns. His artillery horses were shot in their harness, and the pieces disabled. He endeavored to haul them off with a number of prisoners he had taken, but was finally compelled to abandon them, first however spiking the guns and disabling the carriages.

About 1 o'clock the enemy seemed to be in great disorder, and retreating and setting fire to their train of baggage-wagons. Our forces were too much fatigued and cut up to pursue, so the battle may be considered a drawn one.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded on our side:

Capt. GRAYS, of the First Missouri, was killed.

Gen. SWEENEY was wounded in the leg.

Col. MITCHELL, of the Kansas Volunteers, was seriously wounded.

Capt. PLUMMER, of the regulars, was wounded.

Capt. MILLER, of the Missouri First, was seriously wounded.

Capt. CAVENDER was wounded in the shoulder, but rode back on a horse from the battle-field to Springfield.

Capt. BURKE was slightly wounded.

Col. DITZLER was wounded in the left leg, the ball passing through.

Capt. MCFARLAN, of the Kansas First, was wounded, supposed mortally, his skull being fractured.

The following Lieutenants, belonging to the Kansas First, were killed:

Lieut. A. C. AGNAIL, of Company K.

L. L. JONES, of Capt. WALKER'S Company.

DUER and MCGANAGON, of Capt. MCCOOK'S Company.

Lieut. R. A. BARKER was shot in the left hand.

The Missouri First and the Iowa First suffered the most.

Gen. PRICE was not killed. There were rumors on the field that BEN. MCCULLOCH was killed, but the rebels denied it.

On Saturday night DR. MEUCHER, and others of our army, went back with ambulances to the battle-field, from Springfield, to see about the killed and wounded. They found the enemy on the field, and were considerately treated. Gen. LYON'S body had been treated with great respect, and was brought back with some of the wounded to Springfield.

Major STURGIS took command on the battle-field after the death of Gen. LYON. Gen. SIEGEL took command after the battle. Our loss is variously estimated at from 150 to 200 killed, and several hundred wounded.

The enemy's loss is placed at 2,000 killed and wounded. Our boys captured about 100 horses of the enemy. The enemy carried two flags, the Confederate and the Stars and Stripes.

Gen. SIEGEL marched back to Springfield in good order, after perfecting his arrangements, gathering the baggage, blowing up what powder he could not carry, and destroying other property which he did not wish should fall into the hands of the enemy. He left Springfield on Sunday night, and encamped thirty miles this side of that place, the enemy not pursuing him. The only hostility observed during the day was the firing of muskets from a distance at the rear guard.

Gen. SIEGEL is confident he could have held Springfield against the force he had engaged, but he was fearful of reinforcements to the enemy from the Southwest, and that his line of communication to Rolla would be cut off.

Gen. LYON began the attack upon the receipt of intelligence that the enemy were expecting reinforcements from Gen. HARDEE'S column, which was approaching from the southeast.

A portion of the artillery of the enemy was admirably served.

The fire of the rebel infantry was also very severe.

The Springfield Home Guards were not in the fight. They, with a large number of citizens of Springfield, are in Gen. SIEGEL'S camp.

It was thought that Gen. SIEGEL would go back no further than Lebanon, where reinforcements would meet him.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The following proclamation has just been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14, 1861.

I hereby declare and establish martial law in the City and County of St. Louis. Major J. MCKINSTRY, United States Army, is appointed Provost-Marshal. All orders and regulations issued by him will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

ARREST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, August 14.

Maj. MCKINSTRY, the Provost-Marshal appointed by Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, has arrested JOHN A. BROWNLEE, President of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city, and appointed in his place BASIL DUKE. The laws of the City and State will be executed without change.

THE REBELS MARCHING ON PILOT KNOB.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

It is reported that Gen. HARDEE, with a force of twelve to fifteen thousand rebels, is marching on Pilot Knob. The National force at that point is about five thousand, with eight pieces of cannon.

THE TROUBLE AT POTOSI.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 13.

Reports were current throughout the city yesterday of an attack made by the Secessionists on Potosi on Saturday evening. It was alleged that the Home Guards were routed, and several of their number killed; that three bridges were burned, and a quantity of lead captured.

Later accounts from the passengers direct from that place put an entirely different face on the affair. The Secessionists were routed and put to flight by the Home Guards—less than one-fifth of them in number. It appears that an attack had been threatened, and many of the citizens thought from various indications it would be made during Saturday night, when the inhabitants were in bed. Instead of this, the rebels, comprising some seventy or eighty mounted men, made a rapid charge before dark, down the main street, sounding the war-whoop by way of intimidation. The attack was made between the hours of 6 and 7 P. M., at a time when the rebels safely inferred that the Home Guards would be at supper, as their drill took place nearly an hour later. Consequently there were but fourteen Home Guards present at their head-quarters. The rebels halted in front of this building, and fired, wounding six of the Home Guards. The Guards returned the fire briskly, sending three volleys, and wounding several of the rebels, when the latter scampered away in the direction of the depot. The Home Guards rallied, and chased the fugitives, who, it was thought, would attempt to fire the bridge and destroy property, but they were again fired upon and completely routed. A portion fled in the direction of Liberty township, and a part toward Belleview. Two rebels were killed, three wounded, and two, it is reported, were captured. One of their horses was killed. Fifteen to twenty rifles were taken, besides three navy revolvers, and several Arkansas Bowie knives. Of the Home Guards, ANDREW KEARNS was the only one whose wounds were supposed to be mortal. He was shot through the shoulder. WILSON, DE WALD, BEN KENDALL and two others were wounded slightly.

The rebels had been for some time encamped on Black River, in Reynolds county, and were on Saturday morning hovering around in the vicinity of Springfield Furnace, six miles south of Potosi. There were only sixty Home Guards in the latter place, the rest having been detailed to guard bridges. The enemy, doubtless, were apprised of the true state of things by spies.

The rebels were commanded by Capt. WHITE, of Madison County, and the notorious TALBOT, who was indicted for murder, broke jail, and has found a refuge in Arkansas, until the present trouble called him forth from his lair.

Dr. WYATT, who recently took the oath at the Arsenal, it is reported, was present. All accounts represent that a perfect reign of terror has prevailed for some time from the threats made and murders committed by the gang under charge of these men.

On Friday evening, ABRAHAM RINGER, an old man sixty-five years of age, residing six miles east of Potosi, was shot while sitting on his porch. He was fired at from the bushes. He lived about three hours. Uncle BILLY VINEYARD, an estimable, inoffensive old man, aged seventy, of Belleview township, was fired upon and mortally wounded on Saturday morning. A man named RAMSEY, of the same township, was also fired upon, but escaped unhurt. Several gentlemen of Potosi and the vicinity, who have been threatened, brought up their families yesterday to this city, and will probably remain until it is safe to return. Their families secure, the men will return. Among those who came up last evening was Mr. JOHN EVANS, proprietor of the Hopewell Furnace, who, for being a true and outspoken Union man, has had his life threatened. His family consists of eleven persons, and are quartered at the Virginia Hotel. Messrs. MCGANNEY, SAMUEL SINGER, Dr. BELL and other Union men, with their families, have also arrived. They are stopping at Barnum's.

It is reported that another attack on Potosi was threatened to take place last (Sunday) evening, but from the preparation made by the Home Guard it is thought the undertaking had better be postponed. Another surprise is out of the question, and the result, under any circumstances, cannot fail to turn out unhealthy to the rebels.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A SEVERE SKIRMISH NEAR GRAFTON.

GRAFTON, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

A severe skirmish took place a few miles from here yesterday, on the Fairmount and Webster road. Information having been received that a secretly organized body of rebels living in this County were lodged within a few miles of Webster, Gen. KELLY dispatched Capt. DAYTON, of Company A, Fourth Virginia Regiment, with fifty men from Webster to disarm them. After scouting nearly twenty-four hours, he came suddenly on them yesterday noon, and after an hour's severe fighting succeeded in killing twenty-one, and putting the others to flight without any loss to his command. The rebels numbered 200, and were composed of some of the worst characters of this County, led on by ZACK COCHRAN, Sheriff of this County under the LETCHER rule.

AN ARREST IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

W. M. WALSH and CHARLES M. HEWITT have been arrested, charged with inciting volunteers to desert from Massachusetts Regiments now in camp, to join the New-York Irish Brigade. WALSH was required to give bail in the sum of $5,000, and HEWITT in $1,000, to answer before the United States Commissioner. A large number of soldiers have been induced to desert by offers of $5 to $25 bounty, and a free passage to New-York.

THE PHILADELPHIA CITY TROOP WELCOMED HOME.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The Philadelphia City Troop arrived here this morning, and were received by a handsome escort of cavalry and infantry. The citizens welcomed them home with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

PRIVATEERING.

THE CASE OF THE GEORGE G. BAKER—NAMES OF THE PRIZE CREW.

The schooner *George G. Baker*, it will be remembered, was captured as a prize, off Hatteras, and a prize crew put on board of her. Subsequently the schooner was taken by the privateer *York*, who took the prize crew as prisoners, and held the schooner. The *York* was afterwards overhauled and burned by the United States gunboat *Union*. Prizemaster BEARSE, of the *Falcon*, gives the following as the list of the names of the prize crew originally put on board the schooner, who have fallen into the hands of the rebels:

Master's Mate—(Prizemaster) William A. Abbott, of Boston.

Quartermaster—Horatio N. Baxter, of Barnstable.

Cook—Benjamin Maze, of New-Bedford; Denis Coughlin and Timothy Murphy, of Boston.

Colored Steward—Edward Johnson, of Boston.

EGMONT KEY OCCUPIED BY UNION TROOPS.

From the Florida Peninsular of July 21.

From a reliable source we receive information to the effect that the steamer *Cuyler*, blockading this port, has landed thirty or forty men, with three eighteen-pounders, on Egmont Key, who have erected a battery on the east side of that island. Our readers will not be at a loss to account for the causes which induced this movement on the part of the enemy when we inform them that the portion of the smack *Wilbur's* crew, who were permitted to leave here on Friday of last week, instead of going directly to the latter place, ran alongside the *Cuyler*, immediately after which the cannon above mentioned were sent ashore. This crew would have avoided the blockading steamer by taking the inland passage, but (as was feared by those of our citizens who doubted the propriety of allowing them to go back to Key West at that particular time) they preferred giving their friends a call before going home. We say friends because our informant states that this same crew were on the island with the troops—whether as volunteers in the Lincoln service, or as prisoners, the reader can judge from the facts before him. We hope that this affair will serve to make our commander more cautious in future if allowing persons whom he does not know to be "sound on the goose" to go in the direction of Key West, or in the neighborhood of the blockading steamers.

[For additional Rebellion News, see Fifth and Eighth Pages.]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Unfavorable Comments on the American Loan.

Mr. John Bright Declares for the Union.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Reactionists Everywhere Defeated.

Austria Not Seeking for a New Loan.

The Russian Government Adopting Oppressive Measures Against Poland.

The Royal mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 3d and Queenstown on the evening of the 4th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown and the *Arago* at Southampton, on the forenoon of the 2d inst.

The Cunard Company have sold the *Jura* to the Canadian Company, and she will henceforth run in the Quebec line.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was rapidly disposing of the remaining business on hand.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st, Mr. GRIFFITH made some inquiries as to the alleged employment of forced labor on the Suez Canal.

Lord PALMERSTON said that there was a considerable amount of forced labor on those works. The men were paid liberally for their work, but they were brought to the spot forcibly.

A debate on Navy matters took place. Mr. LINDSAY said there was a desire on the part of the French Government to come to an understanding with England with regard to their respective Naval forces, and he urged Government to meet that desire.

Lord PALMERSTON pointed out the impracticability of any such arrangement with one Power. All naval Powers would have to be parties to such a proceeding.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d, Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to an appeal from Sir G. BOWYER that the British Government would use its influence to stop the oppression and military despotism which prevailed in the Neapolitan territories, said that Government would do nothing of the kind; on the contrary, he hoped the Italian Generals would succeed in effectually putting down the horrible system of brigandage which prevailed, and which was fostered by emissaries from Rome.

Mr. GRIFFITH asked whether there was any intention on the part of the Government to allow any European Power to obtain possession of Tetuan, or of any part of the coast of Morocco, in the Mediterranean, with reference to the security of the fortress of Gibraltar.

Lord PALMERSTON said, the Moorish Government being unable to pay the sum agreed upon under the treaty of peace with Spain, it had given rise to long negotiations and a protracted occupation of Tetuan by Spanish forces. These negotiations were still in progress, and Her Majesty's Government were prepared to use their good offices with a view to an amicable adjustment of the dispute. In point of fact, Mr. HAY had gone to Morocco for the purpose of assisting to arrange the matter; but there was no reason to suppose that the Spanish Government intended to retain permanent possession of Tetuan; they only held it until the conditions were fulfilled upon which peace had been restored between the two countries. Any apprehensions, therefore, which the gentlemen might entertain, were, so far as Her Majesty's Government were informed, altogether without foundation.

The London *Times* gives place in its City Article to an anonymous letter, calling attention to the proposed American loan, and suggesting that British subjects taking part in it will offend the neutrality proclaimed by Government. The *Times* editorially appends the following comment: "The annexed communication relates to the possibility of an attempt to raise a portion of the proposed American civil war loan in this country. It is not to be supposed, however, that any houses of influence would be found willing to act as agents in such an operation, fraught as it would be with every element of danger to the subscriber, as well as to our friendly relations with the Union whenever it shall be rehabilitated by the return, either compulsory or voluntary, of the Southern States."

The *Morning Advertiser* asserts that it is assured by a well-informed correspondent, that the Northern States of America have made an agreement by which it is intended to ignore all blockades, and to put vessels off the ports to collect the dues on the part of the North against all traders. (?)

Mr. TEN BROECK'S American horse *Starke*, after running second for the Goodwood stakes, on the 31st, succeeded on the following day in winning the Goodwood cup. The race was a fine one, as *Starke* only beat *The Wizard* by a head. The American horse *Optimist* was third, (three lengths behind,) and *Thormanby* was fourth. The American horses had the usual liberal allowances in the weights carried, over their English competitors, and a movement was on foot to modify these allowances to foreign-bred horses.

Lord HERBERT, (better known as SIDNEY HERBERT), Ex-Secretary of War, died on the 2d inst., at his seat near Salisbury, in his 51st year. He had been in delicate health for some time and lately paid a visit to Spa without deriving any benefit. There was a general conviction that he died from over-work.

Another grand review of the troops at the Curragh of Kildare, in which the Prince of Wales went through all the manœuvres of the day on foot as a lieutenant to the guards, took place on the 1st inst.

The suspended bi-monthly mail service to China is to be resumed on the 20th August.

Another fire of considerable magnitude had occurred at the wharf of CURLING & Co., on the Thames, not far from the scene of the late conflagration. Fortunately the firemen succeeded in confining the flames within narrow limits, and the loss was only about £15,000.

The Archduke and Archduchess MAXIMILIAN, of

Austria, were at Osborne on a visit to Queen Victoria.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has returned from Vichy to Fontainbleau.

Paris papers state that after the visit of the King of Prussia to France, the Emperor Napoleon will go to Bruhl to witness the Prussian military manœuvres.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that great intrigues were going on at the French Court to displace Baron Ricasoli from the Italian Ministry, he not being supple enough to please Napoleon.

The *Patrie* gives a report that the French and English squadrons will remain off the Coast of Syria until next Winter.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* regards the present dispute between Gen. Goyon and Monsignor De Merode as the forerunner of the solution of the Roman question.

The Paris Bourse on the 2d was firm, and Rentes closed at 68.20.

ITALY.

The private subscriptions to the Italian loan amount to 963,000,000 francs. Among the principal subscribers there are Rothschild, of Paris, for 150,000,000; Bolineda & Bambarus, of Turin, for 123,000,000.

A dispatch from Gen. Cialdini announces that during the last three days the Reactionists had attempted a combined and simultaneous movement in several provinces, but had been everywhere defeated. In the provinces of Terra di Bare, Otranto, and in the Basilacata and Capitanata many Reactionists were killed. Gen. Cialdini says: "Our losses are insignificant. The *morale* of the National Guard has been raised, they having sustained the brunt of the engagements. An attempted invasion of Sora, on the Roman frontier, has been repulsed. We have arrested Quatrebarbes, of the Papal Army, and two acolytes, who have been staying at Naples. I have ordered them to quit the country. The disbanded soldiers are returning by hundreds. Two days more of good fortune and we are masters of the situation."

The *Italia* says the Archbishop of Naples had been removed, as a precautionary measure. He had gone to Civita-Vecchia.

The Italian Government had determined to withdraw the permission accorded to the Swiss lately in the service of the King of Naples, to remain at Naples. The Swiss Minister at Turin had energetically protested against this, as it was one of the conditions of the capitulation of Gaeta that the Swiss might remain at Naples.

It was reported that Signor Scialoja was about to resign.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* is assured that M. Pietri spent the first half of July making all the necessary arrangements in the Island of Sardinia for a general vote on the annexation question; and that French agents were busily employed upon the same subject of the latest dates.

PORTUGAL.

The war budget had been carried through the Cortes.

The Italians in Lisbon were making arrangements for a solemn High Mass for the soul of Cavour, but the Ecclesiastical Authorities were strongly opposing the movement.

SPAIN.

The number of persons imprisoned in consequence of the late outbreak at Loja, was 339.

AUSTRIA.

A semi-official article gives a denial to the rumor of a new loan, and says:

"The Financial Administration can cover all the expenses of State until the question of the finances shall have found a constitutional solution. Even from Hungary no inconsiderable amounts are received, while the military expenditure is decreasing."

The Jewish quarter of the City of Prague was again, on the night of the 1st inst., the scene of disturbances, in which several persons were wounded. The Synagogue and some houses were damaged. Forty-five people were arrested.

POLAND.

Advices from Warsaw assert that the office of Governor-General of Poland will be suppressed. Gen. Lambert, the Military Governor, will be intrusted with the portfolio of the Interior. It is also asserted that Gen. Liprandi will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Kingdom of Poland, and M. Wilopolski President of the Council of State. The celebration of any more funeral services in honor of the late Prince Adam Czartarvski had been prohibited at Warsaw.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

How Gen. McClellan's Victories are Regarded by the French Press—A Fifth Pamphlet on the American Question—Gen. Webb—Miscellaneous News, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Aug. 2, 1861.

Yesterday the *Moniteur* published Gen. McClellan's series of four reports on his victories in Western Virginia up to the defeat and death of Gen. Garnett—news which had arrived two days previously. This morning, the official paper, in its London letter, gives a *résumé* of Gen. McClellan's victories, and then adds to it a paragraph which asserts that these victories are of no consequence, that the Confederate Government never anticipated making any serious resistance in Western Virginia, that the difficulty of transporting guns and provisions across the mountains was such that the Confederates labored under a great disadvantage, and finally that they were largely outnumbered by the National forces. These excuses for the defeats in Western Virginia, the *Moniteur* pretends to derive from private letters—to London, of course.

Now it so happens that these London letters of the official paper are made up at the French Foreign office, from intelligence borrowed right and left, and never see London till they arrive there printed. In the extract, therefore, given above, one can see clearly the finger of the agents of the Southern Confederacy at Paris. I have already told you of the great activity of these gentlemen in trying to convert public opinion in France in favor of their slavery concern. It is not difficult to imagine, therefore, that the *Moniteur* returned upon the subject of Gen. McClellan's victories only because they received a note from one of the official agents of the Southern Confederacy explaining away the effect of those victories. The fact is, Gen. McClellan's column of official reports, published the day before in the Government paper, no doubt looked ugly to these gentlemen, and prevented them from sleeping till the *Moniteur* had heard *their* side of the story. The very convenient heading of "Letter from London," served the *Moniteur* people for a covering under which to give the southern gentlemen's wounded sensibilities an airing. Much good may the *Moniteur's* politeness do them. Of one thing we are certain: the gentlemen who have been sent here by the Southern Confederacy to aid in bringing disgrace and ruin upon the United States are the most active, energetic, and indefatigable American diplomats that ever came abroad. Of course there are special reasons for this. I only state the fact.

There is a fifth pamphlet out on the American question: it was already out when I sent you the others, but I had not yet seen it. This one is entitled *L'homme-singe*, (The Man-Monkey.) Having seen Mr. Lincoln called in the very polite Southern papers a long-armed ape, and his Government the baboon Government, I took it for granted on first sight that this book had some reference to the President's anatomical proportions; but it turned out to be only a humoristic and philosophical treatise on the negro, and his relation to the two races of which, according to the believers in the non-unity of the human race, he forms the connecting link. The French writer does the negro the honor of treating him as a human being, entitled to the rights of civilized communities.

Gen. James Watson Webb, American Minister to Brazil, who came this way in order to take the English steamer at Southampton, is making a short visit to Paris, and yesterday had a long and interesting interview with the Emperor Napoleon at Fontainbleau. Gen. Webb was one of Louis Napoleon's acquaintances in America, during the Prince's short residence in that country in 1838, and the interview was asked for, not on official grounds, but for old acquaintance's sake, and was thus at once granted. With the Emperor's kindly disposition toward the Government of Mr. Lincoln, his natural desire to acquire information on the progress of events, and Gen. Webb's well-known capacities in conversation, there is no doubt but that much good will result from this interview.

The death of Gen. Garnett in Western Virginia gives rise to some interesting reflections in connection with this strange rebellion in Virginia. Gen. Garnett left Paris for home in March last, after having traveled eighteen months in Europe and Africa, and visited every country from Norway to the Atlas Mountains of Algeria. While he was thus absent and improving his mind for future usefulness by travel and observation, the Wises, the Masons and the Pryors of his native State were digging a grave for him. He declared to the writer just before leaving here that he would prefer to remain under the flag he had always fought under, but that he would be forced to follow Virginia if she seceded, because all his relatives, who were leading men in the State, would do the same. Here, then, was a brave and scientific officer who had no heart in secession, who had nothing to do with the getting up of the treasonable plot, and who, as soon as he arrived home, was put forward into the dangerous places, while the concocters of the scheme remained behind in safety. It was one more of the oft-repeated example of the innocent suffering for the wicked.

Much astonishment is expressed by Americans here that the Cabinet at Washington, at a time when the possibilities, immediate or remote, of a war with England were never stronger, should still insist upon accepting the provisions of the Treaty of Paris on maritime law. The American privateers are the only arm that the English fear in a war with the United States, and if it was sound policy to refuse to abolish privateering five years ago, it is so to-day. England having elevated the Southern rebels to the dignity of belligerents, there is absolutely nothing changed in the position.

In two elections which have just taken place here before learned societies for corresponding members, Professors Bache and Dana, of the United States, were presented second on the official list, one on each; but, as usual, the first name on each list was successful.

A word on American inventions. Mr. Chandor, inventor of a new motive power to replace steam, is the lion of the moment in the scientific world at Paris. Mr. C. is building a steamer on the Seine, five miles below Paris, to be propelled by this new, cheap and simple force, and when it is launched, which it will be in a fortnight, he proposes to go first to St Petersburg, and then to New-York. According to the scientific reports made here and at St. Petersburg, the great desideratum is at last found. The saving is immense, 95 per cent. of the motive power being derived from atmospheric air. The owner has already been offered fabulous sums for the discovery, but he seems to feel that he has a sure thing of it, and is in no hurry to sell.

Another patent for a cheap motive power, belonging to Mr. Longbottom, of the United States, has just been sold here to a manufacturer for a very handsome sum.

The gas-burner of Messrs. Thompson & Leffingwell, of New-York, has been sold, I believe, within a day or two, to M. Rediek, manufacturer of gas-fittings at Paris and at Manchester. This burner, which professes to prevent completely the escape of gas, will be a valuable speculation at Paris if it fulfills its object. An American, resident abroad, has invented a new cannon which the War Department here pronounces new, simple and practicable—three words which the Department has not been able to apply to any one of the thousand guns presented to them in the last few years. Later on I shall have the privilege of giving a description of this valuable invention.

We are soon to have at Paris the visit of the King of Sweden, and perhaps also of the King of Prussia. The latter, at least, will meet the Emperor at the Camp of Chalons, and there is strong hope that he may be induced to come as far as Paris. The Germans at Paris are in a great state of agitation about these visits, because they are unable to make out their political bearings.

The excitement of the moment at Paris is the quarrel between Gen. de Goyon and M. de Merode at Rome. It is generally admitted that the Roman question has been much advanced toward a solution by this incident, and it is quite as generally admitted that the Emperor's position as the protector of the Papacy is no longer tenable. In this connection I have heard a piece of news which has not been published here, and which throws some light on the subject. You know already, perhaps, that it was the intrigues of the Empress and the Countess Walewska, backed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, which prolonged the protection of Gaeta by the French fleet. Since the Emperor has been at Vichy he has been "lobbyed" in the same way in favor of the prolongation of the French occupation at Rome, by the Countess Walewska and the Neapolitan Duchess de P. Madame de P., who belongs to the reactionary party in Italy, and holds a sort of political saloon in the Rue de Clichy, in this city, is said to be an instrument of Cardinal Antonelli, and M. de Merode in the interest of the Pope and Francis II. The representations which this lady brought to his Majesty from persons of the highest rank in Italy, are said at one time to have made an impression on the course of diplomatic events on the Roman question; but when it was found out that the whole affair was a plot, the Emperor is said not to have concealed his indignation, and now the party of progress and of unity are in high spirits. They even go so far as to say that M. Walewska's position in the cabinet is shaken by this event.

Malakoff.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Recent Changes in the Ministry—Advancement of Lord John Russell—The Contest for the London Seat—Lord Herbert—Mr. Bright, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

The recent changes in the Ministry having caused a very general shifting about, quite a number of gentlemen have been compelled to meet their constituents again, and this week has been quite remarkable for a series of elections. Most of them were mere matters-of-form. The seats were not contested, and the candidates were returned without a poll. Such was the case with Mr. Cardwell, who, on leaving the Secretaryship of Ireland to take another office nearer home, had to appeal to his constituents of the City of Oxford. Such was the case, too, with Sir Robert Peel, who succeeds to Mr. Cardwell's old position, and who had to go through the form of a reelection to Parliament before the voters of Farnmouth, a borough which his father rendered famous, and to which the son has succeeded. The elder Sir Robert Peel, unlike most distinguished commoners, always refused to represent a great constituency. He argued, I presume, that the importance of the constituency would not increase his importance enough to counterbalance the extra quantity of work it would entail upon him, or the independence of action he would risk by subjecting himself to the criticisms and exactions of a great commercial or manufacturing district. On the other hand Lord John Russell, at a time of great importance to his party, left his old seat in order to contest the election for the City of London, then one of the strongholds of the Conservatives, and after a hot struggle carried it triumphantly, and has represented it ever since. His peerage made a new election these necessary, and the Conservatives who flatter themselves that they are regaining strength, hoped to win back this seat, and perhaps ultimately all the other three, which have been ever since Lord John's victory, strongly Liberal. They selected as their most available candidate the Lord Mayor, who is popular, and has acted in his office with dignity and credit, besides having been very liberal in magnificent entertainments. On the other hand, the Liberals were not so lucky in their choice. They put forward a gentleman little known beyond Temple Bar, and who was so doubtfully liberal on Church matters as not to command the support of the Dissenters, who are a strong and active portion of the Liberal Party. Add to this that the *Times*, with its usual tactics, did its best to throw cold water on their efforts, and, without giving any warm support to either party, threw its influence practically in favor of the Lord Mayor and against Mr. Western Wood. The contest began on Monday, and the polling lasted through Tuesday and Wednesday. It was attended with all the usual display of placards, and the carriages of both parties were flying about to catch forgetful voters. I was in the city a part of Wednesday, and was delighted by seeing, that in spite of all the abuse which the English shower upon our system of elections, they enjoy themselves the advantages of rather more noise and dirt and disorder than even the lowest districts of New-York and Baltimore usually furnish us. But the contest was not a hot one, and in spite of the advantages of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Wood soon left him behind-hand, and at the end of the second day, came out five hundred ahead. There are some eighteen thousand voters in this constituency, and of these more than ten thousand voted—a proportion which we should call a good average in America, but which the *Times* affects to consider very small and a proof of great want of interest in the election.

In spite of the *Times*, it is not thought here that this election is of so small importance as it pretends. The loss of this seat would have been a serious blow to the present Ministry, and one which they are not in a condition to stand successfully against. The four seats of the City of London are themselves of no small weight on a question of majorities in the House of Commons, but the loss of the first commercial constituency in England would have had a moral effect in the nation at large that would have shaken Lord Palmerston badly.

Meanwhile Lord Herbert, whose retirement is said to have made the necessity for all this change, though this reason alone seems hardly sufficient, is dead, and the papers are filled with obituary notices of him. Although over 50 years old, he was still a young politician, for in England the science of Government is reduced to such a regular series of necessary steps that no man can arise to the highest position without passing far the larger part of his life in subordinate stages. If he had lived to the age of Lord Palmerston or Lord John Russell, he would almost certainly have been Prime Minister; as it is, he has never risen beyond the War office, which he has twice held. A firm follower and ally of Sir Robert Peel, he shared in that great man's final defeat, as well as in his previous triumphs, and, accepting that defeat as a foreseen and acknowledged necessity, he allied himself to the Liberal Party, and, after his leader's death, he, together with Mr. Gladstone and the other eminent Peelites, drifted gradually into the Whig ranks. What real ability he had to justify his high reputation it needs an Englishman to appreciate. That he was laborious and faithful all parties acknowledge. But a foreigner is forced to the conclusion that his high position and prospects were due rather to his family, claims than to his personal genius. England is governed now, as she always has been, by a few great families which are more or less closely related to each other. No Premier can stand without their consent, and no Administration is possible that does not contain some of their blood. Had Lord Herbert been a commoner without high connections, his abilities alone would never have made him Minister; but he was the political head of his family, wielding the influence of the Duke of Pembroke, his brother, and to him all things were possible. His death is the more felt because his place cannot be filled, and no young men are now rising who show any great signs of ability. In fact, there are no great men in England now. Mr. Gladstone is the most remarkable, but also the most eccentric; and on the conservative side, Lord Stanley seems to be the most promising. But politics in England seldom rise now, even up to the level of a tame mediocrity.

Perhaps I ought to except Mr. Bright from the list of politicians below mediocrity. Certainly, I ought to do so if all his views were so practical and so statesmanlike as those which he has lately declared at Manchester on our American affairs. Of all the eminent Englishmen—not excepting even his friend, Mr. Cobden—he is the only one who has stated our problem perfectly correctly from an English point of view, and who appears to thoroughly comprehend the feeling of the Northern States on this matter. You cannot persuade most Englishmen that we are united and in earnest. They think that the compromise feeling in the North will put an end to the war, and let the insurgents go; and they are so convinced that this must be the result, that they are hardly open to argument on the matter. "*Cui bono?*" is their one question. "What will you do with them after you've got them?" Just as though a man fighting for his life with a maniac, would stop because it would be hard ultimately to hold and cure him after he was bound. Mr. Bright allows himself to be blinded by no such reasoning. He has spoken out in Manchester, right in the heart of the district which is worst inclined towards the Union; and he has told the cotton merchants that their only chance for cotton rests in the speedy and complete triumph of the North. He has told them, too, that interference with our blockade means war with America; a fact which it is right that they should fully appreciate. This speech of Mr. Bright's is the more satisfactory because there have been stories from time to time that he was not of this way of thinking. It is to be hoped that his common-sense view of the matter will gain ground. There is now no danger of any motion on the part of Great Britain. The Parliament will soon adjourn, and the Ministry will hardly meddle much on so dangerous ground without knowing the sentiment of the nation, for a mistake would destroy them in an instant. But if Parliament, at its next meeting in December, does not find the insurgents are broken down, the struggle and agitation will begin and we shall need all the allies we can get.

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS.

Description of the Camps at Washington—The Opening of Congress.

From the Special Correspondent of the London Times, July 29.

Washington, Friday, July 12, 1861.

I arrived in Washington the evening before the meeting of Congress. On my way I had been amused by seeing grave men enter the car with long wands and odd bulging projections at the end thereof covered with bright paper, which I was informed were "rockets"—in fact, the citizens were preparing for their great jubilee, "the 4th of July," and fathers of families were providing for the wants of their families in Catharine wheels, Roman candles, and blue lights, all along the line. But for the density of the crowd before Willard's and the other hotels along the great avenue which runs from the State Department and the American Whitehall to the unfinished pile of the Capitol, one familiar with Washington would not have perceived any indications that the most important session of the United States Congress that ever took place was on the eve of being opened. He would, indeed, have seen many soldiers in the streets, many flags floating from the houses, Commissariat carts, and the various wagons of volunteer regiments rattling over the stones, and all the signs of war or of a great military demonstration; but there were no placards on the walls—no parade of pamphlets and speeches, such as might have been seen in the earlier part of the contest while there was yet room for argument and men's minds were vehicles for debate. The following morning opened with all the unaccustomed pomp of martial display; the blast of trumpets, the roll of drums, the roar of distant guns, the tramp of men reverberated through the highways, and the New-York regiments passed in review before the President and many of his Ministers in front of the White House. What a change since the heir of England stood there by the side of one who may prove to be the last President of the United States—united, at least, as a voluntary entirety! The feeble courtliness of Mr. Buchanan is replaced by the straightforward purpose and energy of Mr. Lincoln, on whose broad shoulders has fallen the grevious legacy of his predecessor's vacillation and errors; and the letters, dispatches, and messages which nurtured civil war are succeeded by speeches to armed legions who are about to end it by conquest or in defeat. It is probable the English public are already familiar with the lines of the sallow, long, and strongly marked face of the present President, which to me is indicative of shrewdness, honesty, and some love of humor; the eyes are deeply set, dark, not very bright, but penetrating and kindly; the tall lank body, set on long loose legs, with powerful arms swinging by his sides, is inclined with a slight stoop forwards, and in his movements, if there be not much grace, there is no lack of vigor. Beside him, towering over the crowd and topping even the President, stands Gen. Scott, the veteran, but for whom it is not too much to say, in spite of heaven-born warriors and citizen soldiers in civil life, just as Cabinets exist in the Militia and Volunteer regiments, the President would probably not be there at all. The bold leonine front of the man, the massive head and broad forehead, the full fine eye, the mouth broad and distinctly cut, and the square resolute chin arrest attention and recall the types of some better known commanders, but Americans are justly proud of one who, in a military career extending beyond half a century, has been uniformly successful, and who has not been less fortunate in any diplomatic or political functions he has undertaken to discharge. The Virginians, who burnt the house in which he was born lest it should see the birth of another traitor, and who changed the name of a county in their State called after him to that of Davis, will not do him any harm with posterity. His look and manner indicate that his mind is still vigorous, though the snows of 76 winters have wreathed their honors round his brow; but when the tower-like frame and great *torso* are set in motion, there is a feebleness in gait and want of power in the limbs which show that age and wounds and hard labor have taken their hostages and securities. When one turns to the keen, clear face of Mr. Seward, strongly reminding us of Mr. Douglas Gerrold, the contrast between the military character, as developed in the principal suprort of the Cabinet and of the Union, and the civilian element displayed in the statesman who is considered to be the best politician for American purposes in the Ministry is very striking.

The march past of the troops would not be thought much of by the critic in such matters who has seen the vivacity of the French *allure*, the measured beat of Austrian infantry, the automaton precision of the Muscovite line, or the solid tread of the British battalions, but when it was known that these regiments had been called out at a few weeks' notice as volunteers, and were equipped and sent to a Government which last April had neither men, money, nor credit, and was now at the head of an enormous Army, with all the resources of the Free States of America at its back, the moral force of the fact overwhelmed all the little exceptions to uniform, arms, and that which time alone can give—discipline. The American element is not as yet so large in these troops as one would have a right to expect in American troops, and when the Italian and other foreign companies threw bouquets and sprigs of green on the *estrade* and at the feet of the President and the General; the *vivas* uttered in various tongues were the charters of the emigrants to freedom, and the rebuke of those Americans who would accept the labors and the blood of those men, and refuse them all right save that of living in and dying for the Union. Let us pass over the noise and crepitations of the day, which were like a protraction of a bombardment at Cremorne, or of a battlepiece in fireworks in bygone Vauxhall. The Congress sat and elected their officers, and the rumor went forth that the Message would be delivered in the morning. In front the lines were quiet, but it was reported the enemy made a demonstration in the morning which was not persevered in. There has thus been many a Southern prophecy falsified, and the Fourth of July, 1861, has seen the opening of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States. At night I visited the camp of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, commanded by Col. Butterfield, which is situated in one of the squares on the outskirts of the city. The huts and tents were gaily illuminated with lamps, and a crowd of well-dressed people, never tired of the novelty of actual military life, strolled about among the lines, and enjoyed the music of the regimental bands. There was no drunkenness, but a great deal of gaiety, and finally a dance before visitors were compelled to withdraw. As an instance of the good conduct of the regiment, let me say that the Colonel gave all the men leave, *en masse*, for the day up to 4 o'clock. At that hour every man had returned out of the 900 except two, who afterwards appeared much bemused with lager bier. And this is a large city, with many grog-shops, and spirits very cheap, and dreadfully intoxicating. The sick list shows 30 invalids, mostly suffering from diarrhœa. On the surgeon's table lay returns furnished by Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian, to be filled up with statistical facts as to the birthplace, age, height, weight, and size of chest, &c., of the men. Of these only two were citizens of the United States, born therein, four were natives of England, six were Irishmen, and of these one-half showed more beef and bone and stature than their comrades. Col. Butterfield is a New-York merchant, who held militia rank before he commanded this regiment, and his men are, without a word of flattery, a credit to him and his officers. The following day (July 5) I went to the Capitol to hear the President's Message read, and through the courtesy of Hon. Charles Sumner, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and Senator, and of Hon. J. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and Senator, I was introduced on the floor of the Senate. The halls and passages in the vast building which will, when completed, fitly occupy a commanding site, and present externally a grand aspect, not altogether sustained by the interior, were tolerably well filled with people, but there was no crowd, no eagerness, no excitement—scarcely even the noise of conversation. The heavy ill-ventilated chamber in which the Senate sits was by no means crowded, although free ingress was permitted till the Vice-President took the chair, and the sitting commenced; nor were the commodious—at least very spacious—galleries open to the public at all thronged, even in the ladies' seats. But many citizens, and among them a number of private soldiers, seemed to take pleasure in sitting down in the chairs assigned to individual Senators, and just before the Senate proceeded to business, a fine snore, proceeding from a bearded and belted man in a scarlet shirt, showed that one of the Garibaldini, a corps of whom are quartered here, had sought oblivion in the very centre of debate.

A more dreary proceeding than the reading of the Message cannot well be conceived. The Clerk's voice was low and monotonous, the silence in the Senate was unbroken by a single note of approbation, but in the other House I hear there was more animation. An attempt was made to sit with closed doors for the better dispatch of business, but this was not agreed to by the majority.

An enthusiastic lady who came over with me in the *Arabia* was very indignant with a countryman of hers because he affirmed that he had never seen a more dignified assembly than the House of Lords. "What!" she said, "do you mean for one moment to say that they are equal in appearance to our Senators?" In one respect the Senators are certainly destitute of the air of wisdom which is given by white hairs and venerable aspect. Few of the Senators are men of advanced years, and Mr. Crittenden is pointed out as a kind of obsolete, semi-fossilized politician, as much out of place as Nestor would be in a revel with Achilles and Patroclus. In another phase they are not so dignified. They do not consider it unbecoming to write at their desks in the midst of debate. Writing is a bare mechanical process, after all, and no man looks well while he is engaged at it. Senators are like other men. Perhaps they are a little fonder of stationery. When the last Congress was coming to a close, I saw a large man, covered with perspiration, dragging a huge box after him into the railway station. He was followed by two other men with similar boxes. This was a Senator, who was taking home by *mail* his supply of public stationery contained in these boxes. Then it must be "conceded" that dress has something to do with the aspect of a deliberative body, and that Jim Crow hats and linen blouses would detract from the appearance of the most aristocratic mob in the world. Pretermitting these things in the United States Senate, there are noble heads, commanding forms, and high intelligences, nearly equal to the greatest of the issues before them. Business is transacted colloquially and easily, but there is, I am told, a practice of making set orations, which at one time threatened the House of Commons. The young gentlemen who act as pages, or messengers, would not violate Republican simplicity by its appropriate neatness of attire, but they, as well as all the servants of the House, and the employes of the public all over the State, display a readiness to oblige, a civility and courtesy which produce a pleasing surprise in the mind of an Englishman who remembers who the gentlemen at home, not liable to removal at the end of their four years, assist him in his inquiries at the Circumlocution office. But as we remark such trifles the Message is going on. Mr. Hamlin, Vice-President, who is popularly believed in the South to be a gentleman of color, sits in his chair above the Clerk, who reads it very much as a Commissioner in Bankruptcy may be seen in Basinghall-street listening to the perusal of a document from an assignee. The Message is written on separate sheets; it has been brought in by the President's Secretaries, I believe, who appear on the floor and simply announce their object, and the Clerk then, by order of the Vice-President, reads it sheet by sheet at the desk upstanding. The Senators sit and listen. Now and then one hears a whisper, "It's too long." "What's the use of going into that?" "That point is not badly put." The demand for men and money produced no sensation. They would have swallowed twice the totals readily and silently. The general impression seemed to be that the argumentative and historical parts of the Message were unnecessary, but, as a Senator observed, the people had a right to know the facts of the case as they appeared to the mind of the Executive in making such propositions, and that nothing should be taken for granted or be supposed to be known to those who were so materially interested in the result.

July 6.—Marching of many troops through the city. Some soldiers have a bad habit of begging money for whisky. There was a riot in consequence of the murder of a soldier in the city. His comrades assembled to avenge his death, and burnt three houses of the same kind; finally they were dispersed by United States Dragoons. There has also been a mutiny at Alexandria in a foreign regiment, and a captain refused to obey the orders of his Colonel, was supported by his company, and quietly marched away into Washington, where he gave up his sword, and surrendered to be tried by Court-martial. Volunteers are not regulars, but their mutinies and riots are not so dangerous as those of regulars. But the mischief which threatens the United States' forces arises out of the jealousies which exist between the regular Army and the volunteers. The civilian Generals, or "political" Chiefs, are obnoxious to the regulars, and Gen. Scott has a battle to fight very much like that in which Lord Clyde contended so vigorously and successfully against his "politicals" and "civilians" in India. There are men high in influence and actual capacity for good or evil who declare that the United States Army is a nuisance, and that it would be much better to employ good stump orators or men who know the wants of the "people," to conduct the United States Armies, than men who have studied, at least theoretically, the art of making war all their lives. It may be readily imagined how Gen. Scott deals with such opinions and their organs. All these gentlemen are for pushing on ahead and making a general attack on the enemy. They think an Army is like a round of canister which can be fired off whenever the match is applied. It strikes me from what I have seen, that the National troops will have to be managed with skill and caution in the face of the Confederates. The latter will fight with animosity and desperation, tempered by a military knowledge of a certain kind that may neutralize the advantages possessed in numbers by the North as well as other points. The politicians are eager to grasp the prize and to bring their machinery into play, to round off its rough edges, forgetting that they must first clear the ground by armed force for the lever. Every man, of course, here believes he can write a leading article, row a boat, drive a gig, or fight a battle, and I have heard of men, with high military titles, who for their lives could not form a regiment in square or occupy a farm-house, talk about operations in the field as if they were elementary portions of the arithmetic table. These are not the only difficulties with which the Cabinet has to contend, for there has been views entertained on questions of foreign policy which would have ended in most serious complications had they not been fortunately overcome or abandoned. The danger from this source, or rather the cause of it, still exists.

July 7.—Last night an intoxicated warrior addressed me from beneath a tree, at the base of which he was recumbent, in an attitude of utter *abandon*, and demanded "*baksheesh*" for, quoth he, "I'm a Britches subjix, and I wanna a drink." I exposed to him lucidly the inconsecutiveness of his logical formula, but he had detected my nationality, and insisted on his right to a subsidy. As I could run, albeit not like the swift Camilla, and he, I surmised, could not, I maintained my thesis. "Dy'e-liv-in-the-city?" "No I don't" was my reply. "Then I congratulate you. There's no justis for Britches subjix—not ta-drop to drink in the whole —— place." The soldier was mistaken, but did not require any demonstration of the fact, and I mention the circumstance only for the purpose of pointing out the great increase of British subjects which has suddenly taken place here. The Legation is overwhelmed with them, and this war would give Queen Victoria or restore to her many thousands of devoted subjects if they were only encouraged in their affectionate efforts to return to the fold. There is also a large accession to the number of Canadians in the world. The United States could, nevertheless, get up an army of a million of foreign subjects who are now naturalized here, and could fight its battles with enormous hosts of Germans, Irish, Italians, French, English, Scotch, Swedes, Norwegians and Dutch. When I see some of the strong fellows who use our speech, and think of the difficulties of our recruiting in the Crimean war, I cannot but regret the causes, whatever they may be, which deprived the British Isles of such material. The Catherine wheel is busy throwing out sparks and fiery flashes all round the world, but as it throws them off it consumes, and at last there remains but a burnt and blackened cinder.

July 8.—In the morning I received from Gen. Scott a flattering *passe-partout* for the army, but, in addition, I was armed with a British passport and an ordinary pass from Gen. Mansfield's office. No unauthorized person is allowed to visit any of the military posts, but there is little real efficacy in any system of passes on a large scale. The visitors most formidable to camps are diseases, and although this army is not very sickly there are certain signs in some of the corps that care will be required to prevent the spread of epidemics and diarrhœa, scurvy, and dysentery. There is, indeed, a Sanitary Commission already at work, headed by a distinguished Unitarian minister, Dr. Bellows, whose qualifications for hunting bad smells are not obvious, and provided with the services, as secretary, of the indefatigable, earnest, zealous author of the works on slavery which have attracted attention in England, Mr. F. L. Olmsted. On it are medical men and chemists of reputation, and it is to be hoped their representations will be better attended to than those of Sir J. M'Neil and Dr. Sutherland, though their mission is I fear not more popular among commanding officers. They complain of want of authority, but suggestions have been made to them, which will probably be embodied in a bill. One of Grant's cooking wagons would probably be an acceptable present as a pattern, for there is more mischief in bad cooking than in bad smells, and the food of the American soldier does not appear calculated to keep men healthy in camp. Chollet's preparations are about being introduced, and the venders of preserved meats have a great career before them, nor are the holders of light wines likely to want a market. As a Confederate aid-de-camp said, "In war times we expect nothing better than grape and canister." In this connection, as our American brethren are pleased to say, I may, as an instance of the knowledge and temper displayed by some journals in New-York as to English affairs, and, above all, English military history, relate that one of them recently in an elaborate article dwelt upon the great misery and destitution of the British Army in the Crimea; and the neglect of the Government, at the very time that the Emperor Napoleon, with a provident foresight, had sent out no less a person than the famous French cook Soyer to dress the food of his battalions? This, however, was not quite so surprising as the statement in another, I think, that the English infantry at Inkermann were charged by cavalry, and beat them back by the elegant and simple expedient of forming in line four deep!

In the evening I was invited by Mr. Blair, father of the Postmaster-General, to accompany him on a visit to Arlington Heights, across the Potomac, which are the head-quarters of the Brigadier General, McDowell, commanding the troops which cover Washington on the south. Mr. Blair is well known as one of the oldest and most prominent, able and active members of the Republican Party, and he is also one who was persuaded long ago that the present conflict was inevitable, and that it would come sooner or later in consequence of the hold which the "treason" of secession had taken on the minds of the Southern people. He has lived to see his judgment verified. How short American history seems when we see Washington menaced with hostile armies drawn from the States of the Union, and speak to men who have seen in the flesh the man who gave his name to this capital!—

"I've stood upon Achilles' tomb,
And heard Troy doubted—Time may doubt of Rome."

To the Americans of the North it is little short of blasphemy to doubt of the Union, which is now dissolved by rebellion, and can only be cemented again by blood. The motto of Belgium is "*L'Union fait la force*;" the motto of the Re-United States ought to be "*La force fait L'Union.*" I would sooner outrage all the orthodoxies in Boston than declare my belief, in that city, that Great Britain would outlive the Great Republic, though it may not be better to be blasphemous and live, than to be honest and be pelted to death. The real Northern Union man probably believes in his soul, as he takes down his musket to fight against the citizens of eleven Confederate States, that when the famous New-Zealander, with an eye for the picturesque, takes his seat on the broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, a United States passport will be in the pocket of the enterprising member of the Hakodadi Travelers', and that a New-England policeman will be in attendance to show the visitors over the remains of the British Empire. Arlington Heights, to which we are proceeding, was the property of Mr. Curtis, a son of Mrs. George Washington by her first husband, and it belongs, if not forfeited or escheated by treason to the sovereignty of the United States, to Gen. Lee, who is now in the Confederate Army. Follow the train of thought, and you may become as perplexed as I am in reference to the possible *status* of the *pater patriæ*, whose family mansion, not very many miles lower down the same bank of the Potomac, belongs to a descendant, who is also in arms against the North. It is easier to follow the broad, dusty road over the Long Bridge, which connects Washington City with the Virginia shore and the road to Alexandria, the spires of which appear above the treetops. Passes are examined by soldiers of the post at the Columbian side of the river, and the process is repeated on the wooden causeway which is called a bridge, and at the post on the other side, where men were busy cutting down pine trees to make a stockade or palisade across the road. Slowly toiling past camps, earthworks filled with cannon and Volunteer soldiery, up towards a height covered with trees, the party gained the plateau on the top of which stands Arlington-house and the camp of the Eighth New-York Regiment, who were just turning out for evening parade. They were drawn up in line, having wheeled into it from columns of companies, and the eye was at once arrested by certain white cross-belts breaking the uniformity of the line of black waistbelts, as well as by other deficiencies of uniformity. But the men were, take them all in all, above the average of good infantry regiments. A strong body of drummers on the French model beat some noisy rappel; the colors were saluted, then arms were shouldered or sloped, or presented; rear rank took open order, and then the whole regiment was exercised in a run at the double round the camp, with the noisy drums at their head, and the parade seemed over. The approach to Arlington-house bears marks of rough usage, and the mansion itself, a very ugly edifice, which looks as if the architect at first intended to build a Methodist meeting-house, and had got as far as a Doric portico of stupendous dimensions, when he was suddenly moved to continue his designs, with a view to found a lunatic asylum of the side of Hanwell type, may not be the better for the presence of the military. The rooms inside are lofty and comfortable enough. Some of the walls are decorated with remarkable works by Mr. Custis, who evidently did not possess the advantages of a drawing master, and had a limited natural capacity for art; but the true patriot has a soul above color or form, and as the works in question are intended to immortalize the overthrow of the British rule, and destroy a tyranny "*almost* as bad as that which the North exercises over the South," (according to the Confederate orators and writers,) criticism may hold its tongue. For me, I was proud, as an Anglo-Saxon, to behold the stoicism of my countrymen, who were meeting death on every side with an unvarying expression of countenance, mouths shut, eyes wide open, and cocked hats at the same angle, and I accepted the uniformity of their attitude, demeanor and general deportment as a tribute forced from the enemy by the regularity of their death and the sternness of their discipline, in which even the immortal Washington himself appeared to participate, as poised on a quaint Bellerophon, to which the gods had given the head of a goat and the mane of a lion, he smiled blandly and admiringly on the slaughter, and took occasion to keep his eyes well on the field by directing them to opposite points of the compass. By way of antidote one could step out on the portico, and, looking across the Potomac, rest his eyes on the soft landscape, dotted with tents and broken by the white masses of the public buildings of Washington, which sweeps along by Bladensburgh towards the undulating horizon of sullen Maryland. The scene from the front of the house is charming, but good scenery is out of place—at least, descriptions, or attempts to describe, are so in civil war. As I walked round the house I came on a group of officers seated in front of one of the tents and reading the inevitable newspaper. The friendly introduction took place, and one gentleman in uniform was presented as Col. Taylor—a tall, robust man, with a reddish brown *barbe d'Afrique*, a mellow eye, and a warm complexion. As he stood up I was sorely perplexed by the buttons on his coat. There surely was the pelican, which

to be the type of Louisiana, and is certainly her emblem. But how came it there? Had the Colonel killed his enemy, and was he wearing his coat? or were pelicans more generally diffused on buttons than I had supposed? "Your camp is prettily situated, Col. TAYLOR." "My camp, Sir! I have nothing to say to it, Sir. I am in the army of the Confederate States." The Colonel has just ridden in with a flag of truce from Richmond, and bears dispatches from Mr. DAVIS to President LINCOLN. He tells me of friends and acquaintances at Manassas Junction and at Richmond, and after some conversation we separate. What these dispatches are about, no one can tell; but later in the evening Col. TAYLOR is escorted to Gen. SCOTT's quarters in Washington, and he is sent back to camp late at night, whence he proceeds, without any reply, it is said, back to Richmond.

WEDNESDAY, July 10.

This morning I proceeded, in company with two American gentlemen, to make a small tour of observation from the right of the position of the Federal forces in the Army of the centre across the Potomac, in Virginia, to the works covering the Long Bridge leading from Arlington Heights to the city of Washington. The Potomac is spanned by two bridges—one called the Chain Bridge, about six miles above the city; and the other, called the Long Bridge, crossing the stream immediately into the upper part of the town on the road to Alexandria. The right bank is densely wooded and uncleared, and descends in slabs of rock from the undulating plateau to the turbid waters, which gradually contract and lessen in depth from the city up to the Little Falls some seven miles above, where they assume the character of a mountain torrent. A broad canal, in which the State of Maryland has sunk many millions of dollars forever, absorbs much of the river, and runs above the left bank by the side of the roads which lead to the Chain Bridge and the large suburb called Georgetown. All along the road we met parties of soldiers, armed or not, to and fro, in a variety of uniform which baffles knowledge. Some of them are seated in the shade under trees with their rifles, and the sharp whiz of the balls, and the clack of the lead against the rocks, direct the eye to the ambushed rifleman who is practising to hit a "Secesher." There is a many-tongued utterance among these troops—Swedish, Dutch, German, Italian, Irish, Scotch, and English of divers accents. At the bridge there was an examination of passports, conducted in a very loose manner by the sentry on duty. The pass runs as follows:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, MILITARY DEP'T OF WASHINGTON.

Pass ——over the bridge, and within the lines, by order of Gen. MANSFIELD, Commanding. BRAKE DE KAY, Aide-de-Camp. (Turn over.) It is understood that the within named and subscriber accepts this pass on his word of honor that he is and will be ever loyal to the United States; and if hereafter found in arms against the Union, or in any way aiding her enemies, the penalty will be death."

Of course, the foreigner strikes out the latter clauses or produces his regular passport granted by Lord LYONS, which is now demanded by the authorities, and which is countersigned by Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, and subsequently by the General, WINFIELD SCOTT, Commanding Chief. The passage of the bridge is defended by an earthwork with two brass howitzers, on the level of the causeway, and by another work on the bank above it, which mounts three pieces of heavy ordnance, the two being supported by a battalion of volunteers from the Columbia District, who are just now striking their tents to return home on the completion of their term of duty. We were soon on the sacred soil of Virginia, which is here light brick colored. The road, one of the roughest, winds through wood and deep, high banks, crowned with forest and open knolls towards the enemy's pickets, some indefinite number of miles in front. Having proceeded a short way, a small camp is reached, which commands the road from the plateau above. The soldiers who belong to the District of Columbia also are lying in the shade, not particularly solicitous, it would seem, about front or rear, though the camp could be easily approached under cover of the surrounding trees. From the open space in which the tents were pitched the eye wanders over a fine expanse of woodland, and the yellow current of the Potomac flowed at our feet, commanded here and there by the small camps on the opposite heights. I gave one of the men a paper, which he immediately began to read for his comrades, while others crowded round us ready to afford any information in their power. They did not seem disposed to continue their term of service, and were mostly of a mechanical turn in the world, and given to small trades, instead of soldiering. This post had no connection with the columns lower down the river, and its lines of communication with Washington lay over the bridge and along the left bank. On leaving the camp I was struck by the evidence of the ingenuity of the Americans in preparing defences. The large trees by the side of and overhanging the road were all cut at the base, and just retained in their places by guys and ropes attached to the cliff above, the cutting of which liberate the trees and permit them to fall upon the causeway, where they would present serious obstacles to the passage of artillery and cavalry till the pioneers could clear away the rude abattis. This system was continued for some hundreds of yards above the camp. We now jogged and jolted along for some time in a shady lane through the woods; not a soul did we meet for several miles. Two farmhouses which we passed were apparently deserted, though the wheat lay stacked in the field. From one poor but two negresses peered out, but they could not give much information about the country. At last, the driver, dismounting, made his way to a farmhouse, and was told we had got outside the line of pickets, and had taken the wrong road. My friends were Unionists and Abolitionists. Even the keen eyes of scouting Southrons might not perceive the marks of neutrality in the quarrel which ought to serve as a shield to rifle bullets. There was probably no reason at all to be uneasy, though there were many to retrace our steps, and it is never pleasant, as those know who accompanied Lord RAGLAN on that hot September day in his ride through the Mackenzie brushwood, to be cantering through the greenwood glades in an enemy's country without any knowledge of his whereabouts. And so our charioteer diverted his steeds from their course, and after a solitary drive of more miles, through more forest, up and down hills and valleys, he remarked "We're among them now, any way, whether Seceshers or not." Under the trees by the roadside a sentry "walked his lonely round," and the rays which pierced the glade flashed back from the polished barrels of the picket beyond. Jehu strained his eyes and announced "We're all right. They're our own side." The post we now reached was thrown out from the Second New-York Regiment, and the Lieutenant's command was stationed in a wooden church, or schoolhouse, by the road-side. Our passes were examined. The officer approached us, and, very politely offered any information we required. What a roving race has come from those marshes of Elbe and Oder! Here was our blonde bearded, blue-eyed New-Yorker in these Virginia woods, no unadventurous traveler, nor now for the first time familiar with war. In fact, he had been United States' Consul at Hong Kong, but when the blast of war blew in his ears he had shut up his office and followed John Bull's forces land and sea in their campaigns against John Chinaman, and had assisted at Fatshan and Peiho Number One, and had returned just in time to find that Uncle Sam had removed him for neglect of duty. The camp of his regiment lay some mile and a half to the westward, and, at the Lieutenant's request, we turned in to visit the Colonel and his corps. The camp was pitched in a clear space, amid the forest, and the small ridge-pole tents glared in the sunlight like Alpine snow, permitting us to see beneath the flaps and sides the sleeping or card-playing warriors, who found inside poor refuge from the glare. The Colonel, a young man with an Italian face and closely-cropped black hair, was seated in his shirt in the head-quarters tent, busy with regimental affairs, and surrounded by officers. His reception was simple and cordial, and among others whose acquaintance we made, was Lieut. TOMPKINS, of the United States Dragoons, whose charge into and out of Fairfax Court-house you have heard of. His bronzed face, heavy beard and moustache, white flannel jacket, and long thick riding boots, made one think of the gallant swordsmen who lead our Punjabee Horse far away in Hindostan, and whom in "style and cut" he somewhat resembled. He told us it is only the enemy's pickets that fire on the sentries; his men have strict orders not to pull a trigger without express command. While we were engaged in talking, two men entered the tent—the armorer, with a musket barrel in his hand, and a man whom he accused of calling him names, because he could not get his firelock in order. The Colonel heard the complaint, listened to a wrangle very quietly, and dismissed the case by a Solomonian judgment; but the easy way in which the men entered and went out of the presence was amusing to a man who has seen European colonels in all their glory. As far as I could judge, the men of the regiment were stout and strong material for arresting trajectories. Their arms were roughly handled, and in one stack I saw muskets on full cock, on half cock, and with hammers on the nipple. They all want rifles, and treat the smoothbores very rudely in order to get rid of them. Thence the way side was frequent in camps; here was a battery of artillery parading in a field containing three sorts of pieces—two Parrot-rifled guns, which are made of wrought iron, with a thick band shrunk over the breech—two brass field-pieces and two howitzers. Each gun was drawn by six horses quite as good as the average in our own batteries, and better than the generality of those in Continental parks. There the horses of a cavalry troop, or "company," as the Americans call them, revelling in the shady groves; now a procession of commissariat wagons, covered with tilts like the old-fashioned Yorkshire stages, laden with pork and flour; again, a crowd round a cart filled with *lager-bier*, from which the Dutch folk are filling themselves at 5 cents a mighty beaker. Mounted orderlies, always at gallop or canter, alternate with mounted officers at the same rates along the road. One camp belongs to the New-York Seventy-ninth, a regiment of Scotchmen, but not of Highlanders like the stalwart fellows whom DOUGLAS and TAYLOR led in the Crimea and Hindostan; near them was a regiment of Wisconsin, and further on, inside a very strong and well-made earthwork which they have thrown up with immense labor, the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New-York, who did *not* parade for the Prince of Wales. The work is a redoubt, with bastions and dry ditch, closed by palisades and stockades, and mounts, I should think, about 12 guns, 24 or 32 pounders. It was too hot to make a very minute inspection; the tents were packed close, and there were signs inside that when the regiment moves a good deal of baggage and boxes must be left behind. This work, which dominates a height overlooking the road to Alexandria, is supported by a similar and more extensive fieldwork, covered at the flank and gorge by a morass and deep stream, which intersects the road, and can be turned into a wet ditch; and the woods have been felled on the slopes of the hill, so as to obstruct an assailing force materially. These works may be regarded in the light of an extensive *tête-de-pont* on the Virginian side of the Long Bridge, and the force now available for their immediate defence must be taken to be at least 8,000 men, with three field batteries, in addition to the guns of position, which cannot be less than 20 pieces, besides some detached guns and howitzers. Arlington Heights was included in the visit, but enough has been said of that camp already, and so the party returned to Washington. It needs not to be said that the destruction of property about the camps is considerable. Fruit trees are stripped, gardens ruined, forests cut down, fields trampled, the crops deserted—in some the plow lying abandoned as it was left by the Secessionist owner. Another of the ready modes of defence known to the Americans may not be omitted. Along the road at several places I noticed blockhouses, made of stout logs, pierced for musketry in two rows, and covered with some incombustible material on the roof. The little garrison can resist anything but fire and regular artillery when they have drawn up their steps and closed the door, which is on the second story. These wooden forts are square in shape, and are very strongly built of stems of trees. On arriving in the city, we learn that there has been an interesting discussion in Congress, and that the Opposition has received a very severe defeat on a motion hostile to the Government. A thunder-storm, preceded by a dust-storm, and followed by a tornado worthy of Rohilcund, closes the day. Major-Gen. FREMONT, who is here to receive instructions, will proceed to take up his command of the Western Mississippi District to-morrow, and I am informed that on Friday morning a general advance will be made for a short march towards the enemy's position.

AMERICAN TOPICS ABROAD.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON OUR TROUBLES AND THE COTTON QUESTION.

On the evening of August 1, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT spoke in Rochdale on behalf of Mr. CHEETHAM, the Liberal candidate for Parliament. His speech is reported in the Manchester *Guardian*. In the course of it he said: Without complimenting Mr. CHEETHAM, I can tell you that he is a most active—I believe the most active—member of an association formed in this district for the purpose of promoting a better supply of cotton, not from India alone, but from all parts of the world where cotton can be grown, and although perhaps it would be too much to say that that association had been able to produce any great results, because so short a time has elapsed since its operations began, yet it has now sown the seed as it were of a production of cotton in very many parts of the world, where that production probably would never have been heard of, or thought of, if it had not been for the labors of that association. With regard to the supply from India, I may tell you this, that there is no man from Lancashire of late who has been more assiduous in his attendance in London whenever anything was to be done with the Minister from India, or with the House of Commons, with the view to promote the opening of the industry of that vast country, so as to increase the production and export of cotton to this country. I think that, just now, if you can find a man who on questions of great State policy agrees with us, at the same time having a deep personal interest in this great cotton question, and having paid so much attention to it as Mr. CHEETHAM has, I think there is double reason why he should receive the votes and have the confidence of this division of the county. [Cheers.] Now, is this cotton question a great question, or not? I met a spinner to-day,—he does not live in Rochdale, though I met him here,—and I asked him what he thought about it; and he said, "*Well, I think cotton will come somehow.*" [Laughter.] And, I find that there is that kind of answer to be had from three out of four of all the spinners you ask. They know that in past times, when cotton has risen 50 or 80 per cent., or some extravagant rise, something has come—the rate of interest was raised, or there has been a commercial panic from some cause or other, and down the price has gone, and when everybody said "There would be no cotton at Christmas," there proved a very considerable stock at Christmas. And so they say now. I don't in the least deny that it will be so; all I assert is, that this particular case is new; that we have never had a war in the United States between different sections of that country, affecting the production of cotton before; and it is not fair nor wise, but rather childish than otherwise, to argue from past events, which were not a bit like this, of the event which is now passing before our eyes. They say, "It is quite true there is a civil war in America, but it will blow over; there will be a compromise, or the English Government will break the blockade." *Now, recollect what breaking the blockade means. It means a war with the United States; and I don't think, myself, that it would be cheap to break the blockade, at the cost of a war with the United States. I think that the cost of a war with the United States would give, probably, half wages, for a very considerable time, to those persons in Lancashire who would be out of work if there was no cotton, to say nothing* at all of the manifest injustice and wrong against all international law, that a legal and effective blockade should be interfered with by another country. It is not only the business of this meeting, but my opinion is, that the safety of the products on which this country depends rests far more on the success of the Washington Government than upon its failure; and I believe nothing could be more monstrous than for us, who are not very averse to war ourselves, to set up for critics—carping, cavilling critics—of what the Washington Government is doing. I saw a letter the other day from an Englishman, resident for twenty-five years in Philadelphia, a merchant there, and a very prosperous merchant. He said, "I prefer the institutions of this country (the United States) very much to yours in England;" but he says also, "If it be once admitted that here we have no country and no government, but that any portion of these United States can break off from the central Government whenever it pleases, then it is time for me to pack up what I have, and to go somewhere where there is a country and a government." Well, that is the pith of this question. Do you suppose that if Lancashire and Yorkshire thought that they would break off from the United Kingdom that those newspapers who are now preaching every kind of moderation to the Government of Washington would advise the Government in London to allow these two counties to set up a special Government for themselves? When the people of Ireland asked that they should secede, was it proposed in London that they should be allowed to secede peaceably? Nothing of the kind. I am not going to defend what is taking place in a country that is well able to defend itself. But I advise you, and I advise the people of England, to abstain from applying to the United States doctrines and principles which we never apply to our own case. At any rate, they have never fought for "the balance of power" in Europe. They have never fought to keep up a decaying Empire. They have never squandered the money of their people in such phantom expeditions as we have been engaged in. And now at this moment, when you are told that they are going to be ruined by their vast expenditure, why the sum that they are going to raise in the great emergency of this grievous war is no greater than what we raise every year during a time of peace. [Loud cheers.] They say that they are not going to liberate slaves. No; the object of the Washington Government is to maintain their own Constitution, and to act legally, as it permits and requires. No man is more in favor of peace than I am; no man has denounced war more than I have, probably, in this country; few men, in their public life, have suffered more obloquy—I had almost said, more indignity—in consequence of it. But I cannot, for the life of me see, upon any of those principles upon which States are governed now—I say nothing of the literal word of the New Testament—I cannot see how the state of affairs in America, with regard to the United States Government, could have been different from what it is this moment. We had a heptarchy in this country, and it was thought to be a good thing to get rid of it, and to have a united nation. If the 33 or 34 States of the American Union can break off whenever they like, can see nothing but disaster and confusion throughout the whole of that continent. *I say that the war, be it successful or not, be it Christian or not, be it wise or not, is a war to sustain the Government and to sustain the authority of a great nation; and that the people of England, if they are true to their own sympathies, to their own history, and to their own great Act of* 1834, *to which reference has already been made, will have no sympathy for those who wish to build up a great Empire on the perpetual bondage of millions of their fellow men.* [*Loud cheers.*]

AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES—PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

From the London Times, July 30.

Work, and not display, is now the order of things in the United States. The real business of war has begun, and men have already forgotten the phase of speech-making and flag-waving, of calls for universal sympathy, and anger at not obtaining it. It is a relief to find that the captiousness and irritability with regard to this country which marked the first weeks of the war have almost passed away. The course taken by the British Government is now recognized as most just and fitting, and even the comments of British society are taken in good part. The Northerners seem at last to understand that when two adverse communities are in arms, sympathy with the one involves antipathy to the other. When an Army enters a hostile territory to conquer its defenders and coerce its inhabitants, it is impossible to desire the success of the invaders without desiring the defeat of the invaded. Now, we, having no quarrel with the people of the Confederate States, did not think it our duty to cheer on their enemies. In any misfortune caused by famine, or pestilence, or fire, or even barbarous foes like the Indians of the frontier, any American community would have the sympathy of Englishmen; but, as the North now tacitly acknowledges, any display of partnership on our part against the South would have been most ungenerous and offensive. The change in feeling, however, which has evidently taken place is due less to reflection on the matter itself than to the absorption of men's thoughts by more earnest business. In the first days of the war, as in the first days of all wars, there was nothing but excitement and speculation, enthusiasm and apprehension. It was a time of vague passion, which had not yet been concentrated into energy. All public uprisings, too, have in them something of vanity and display. When the young fashionables or the sober lawyers and merchants volunteer to march off anywhere for the defence of their country there is a consciousness of doing something fine, which, if not rewarded by immediate admiration, is apt to grow irritable. The mind's eye of Fifth-avenue turned to England while cleaning its rifles and buying its red shirts for the war. But this amateur spirit has been soon exhausted. A stronger purpose and a stricter organization have succeeded as the war has advanced. It is the usual, the necessary course—from popular enthusiasm to military discipline, from the more refined to the coarser material of armies, from gentlemen who serve gratuitously to well-paid farm laborers, mechanics and navvies; from volunteers for three months to soldiers for five years—in short, from a militia almost purely American, to a standing army in which Irishmen and Germans are counted by thousands.

The North has now its Army, and feels the greatness and responsibility which an Army brings with it. Embarked in earnest on a great war, it has no time to trouble itself about the opinions of its neighbors, which, as in private life, are usually the study of idleness. Since the meeting of Congress, the bills for the financial support of the war have been the chief subjects of discussion. The liberality of Congress has been as unprecedented as its unanimity. Indeed, so enormous have been the armaments and the supplies voted in a few days, that one is almost disposed to fancy Congress has determined on a "sensation" budget, in order to strike terror into the Secessionists by a display of endless dollars. The Northern legislators plainly feel that the whole power of their States must be used, and all their credit pledged, if the rebellion is to be crushed. The expenditure of a vast sum may be a good investment, while a smaller outlay will only be money thrown away. Accordingly, millions of dollars are voted with an alacrity to which even the British Parliament has hardly attained. The Army gets $161,000,000, the Navy $30,000,000. The House of Representatives has authorized a volunteer force of 500,000 men, and voted $500,000,000 to support it, being 100,000 men and $100,000,000 more than the President asked for. The Navy is to be increased by the construction or purchase of vessels. But the most important measure is the loan of $250,000,000, of which $100,000,000 are to be negotiated in foreign countries, which, of course, means in England. Stock bearing interest at 7 per cent., and irredeemable for 20 years, is sufficiently tempting to the larger capitalist, while it is provided that a part shall be issued in Treasury notes, for which subscriptions shall be opened all through the States, after the plan which the French Emperor has so successfully carried out. By these means it is hoped that the greater part of the loan will be taken at home, and much of it by the mass of the people, since the Treasury notes may be as low as fifty dollars. As to the security for this immense sum, greater than England has ever borrowed at once since the year of Waterloo, it is enacted that "for the full and punctual payment of the interest the United States specially pledges the duties of import on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines and liquors, and also such Excise and other internal duties or taxes as may be received into the Treasury." The latest opinion in New-York was that the cost of the war would be almost wholly defrayed by borrowed money, and that it would be impossible for Government to venture on raising any considerable part of the necessary funds by immediate taxation. The impatience of all imposts in America is extreme, and even the additional taxation requisite for meeting the ordinary expenses of the country and the interest on the Loan, will hardly be submitted to without much murmuring.

But if Congress votes large sums, and the Executive spends them, the Northerners will certainly want something for their money. President LINCOLN and Gen. SCOTT will be expected to prosecute the war vigorously, and, if report is to be believed, the hour of action was approaching. The march and victories of Gen. MCCLELLAN have filled the Unionists with joy, and the ill-fortune of one or two former encounters is quite forgotten in the hopes which this brilliant opening of the campaign inspires. The General had defeated the Secessionists in two battles, taking some guns and 1,000 prisoners, and cleared the country of the enemy as far as Beverley and Huttonsville, near the western slope of the Alleghanies, and on the further frontier of Western Virginia, so that he might well boast that "Secession is killed in this section of the country." This great success makes Gen. MCCLELLAN the hero of the hour. But the battle is considered at the North as less important in its military results than as showing the calibre of the Southern soldiery. The "crack regiments" of Virginia, if the Unionist Commander is correct, have shown no great tenacity in resisting the men of Ohio and Indiana. Their numbers are probably very much exaggerated when they are described as being 10,000 strong; but it is plain that they have been defeated with an ease which is rather ominous for the future. However, it is rather too much to generalize from one instance. The forces under Gen. GARNETT and Col. PEGRAM, too, were in what may be called an enemy's country—the Unionist territory of Western Virginia; and it will, perhaps, be represented by the South that this retreat was only a masterly move out of a false position, and that the real battle has to be fought in Eastern Virginia between the main armies of the two Confederations. Whether the advance be made from the Potomac, or the campaign begin from the direction of Fortress Monroe, it cannot be doubted that the fighting will be desperate on both sides. The Secessionist chiefs—mostly officers of the regular Army—may be said to fight with halters round their necks, and all that their vigor, their ascendancy over the multitude, and their undoubted military skill can do will be done to carry on the war with success. The chief obstacle to efficiency on the Southern side seems to be the laxity of discipline, the men who have been reared in a slave country having a kind of incapacity for that ready and mechanical obedience which is necessary to keep a regiment from degenerating into a band of free companions. On this Gipsy-like independence the Government at Washington relies much for the ruin of the Secessionist cause.

A MANCHESTER VIEW.

The Manchester *Guardian* reviews the present condition of the English nation, and says:

"Last Christmas the conviction was general that, owing to the incessant rains of the Autumn, there could at the best be but little hope of an average harvest. There were, moreover, numerous predictions that the disastrous Summer of 1860 was but the commencement of a bad series. At the same time, the alarm regarding the American crisis was at its most unreasonable height. We have since seen most of the fears which were expressed completely falsified; and, although the cotton question is still one of extraordinary importance, its seriousness has been diminished by the knowledge that the cultivation of the Southern States has not been greatly interfered with; that there is a strong belief in some quarters that the Federal Government will capture the ports of Charleston, Mobile, and New-Orleans in time for the next crop to be sent forward; and, finally, that the extent of the supplies from our Eastern possessions may, at certain prices, be relied upon to a remarkable extent. This is a very different state of things from that which prevailed when slave insurrections were almost universally foretold, and when those predictions were as universally believed by persons who were not conversant with the American character, and who lost sight of the fact that the people of the North were as eager as, or perhaps more eager than, those of the South to prevent any interruption of negro labor. It will be said that we must not forget that the stock of cotton shows a great falling off from the quantity held at the corresponding period of last year, and that the wealth of the country has suffered in that respect a diminution, although the falling off is partly compensated by the increase in the value per bale. On the other hand, however, it is believed that the stocks of general merchandise are, in a majority of instances, considerably larger than in 1860. This is undoubtedly the case as regards the goods in bond in the various Customs warehouses of the United Kingdom.

Reviewing all these circumstances, it may fairly be pronounced that instead of the nation having cause for complaint, there is everything that should prompt a feeling of content and thankfulness.

THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

From the London Times.

Many of the private advices from America continue to indicate that the present struggle is likely to be settled by a compromise. It is true there is a universal cry of "no compromise," but this merely refers to the determination of the North not to enter into public negotiations for peace until the South shall unequivocally acknowledge the supremacy of the National Government. Meanwhile, it is believed that a large number of politicians in each section of the country are endeavoring privately to come to an understanding as to the terms that the North will grant to the South, provided the South will waive this point of honor as to the right of secession, and that these terms are likely to be such as should amply satisfy all Southern desires. Annexed is a communication which, while it is not consistent with the views just stated, tends to mitigate the prospect of a prolonged interruption of trade, even supposing the war to be carried on to extremity:

BOSTON, July 15, 1861.

The settled determination is "No compromise," but an unconditional surrender or a complete conquest. My theory is, that when the Government have so far matured their plans now forming, in concentrating three large armies around Richmond, Virginia, in which city the principal part of the Southern Army is at present intrenched, that the Southerners, instead of giving battle, will ask for a cessation of hostilities, and thus give an opening for negotiation. But there will be no compromise while the South are in arms; they must lay them down first, and then the North will meet them in council. Should this not take place, and the war continue, the North, with the force they now have in the field, will have ample power to take the three cotton ports of Mobile, Charleston and New-Orleans before October, which is the month when the export season of cotton commences, in which case you will get your usual supply, for as soon as those ports are in possession of the States, the blockade would be raised. Things are settling down again, and we all anticipate a good Autumn trade. These hot Summer months no business is ever done; but the Government having asked Congress for a large loan and plenty of men to put down the rebellion, and both having been granted, confidence is being restored, and, though we lose the South as customers, we still have the great West, who have grown rich this last year, they having received most of the gold recently sent from England to pay for the large quantities of wheat you have taken. Thus, with a demand from the West for our manufactures and imports, and the money expended by Government scattered among the producing classes, there seems to be strong hopes that we have seen the worst of the war, and the North will feel it only in increased taxation. Hitherto it has caused complete prostration to all kinds of business, and led to the ruin of many families. There is no bitter feeling against the South, but a stern determination to put down this rebellion, and uphold the integrity of the United States of America.

LOANING MONEY TO THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times (City Article.)

he annexed communication relates to the possibility of an attempt being made to raise a portion of the proposed American civil war loan in this country. It is not to be supposed, however, that any houses of influence would be found willing to act as agents in such an operation, *fraught as it would be with every element of danger to the subscribers as well as to our friendly relations with the Union whenever it shall be rehabilitated by the* return, either compulsory or voluntary, of the Southern States:

SIR: Recent advices from America leave no doubt that an attempt will shortly be made to induce British capitalists to participate in the monster loan which the Northern belligerents have resolved to raise for the prosecution of the civil war.

The question arises, will not every British subject who may take part in this loan be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to all the pains and penalties set forth in Her Majesty's proclamation of the 13th of of May last, wherein all her subjects are warned "to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid hostilities, and to abstain from violating and contravening, either the statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril."

It is to be hoped that before Parliament separates, the Premier will make known whether it is the intention of the Government to enforce "strict neutrality," and if so, whether the law officers of the Crown will be instructed to prosecute all offenders who may supply either belligerent with the "sinews of war." I am, &c., NEUTRALITY.

LOMBARD-STREET, July 30.

The Kingdom of Italy.

The Central Committee of the Association of Provision, of which GARIBALDI is President, have issued the following declaration:

"The unfair intrigues resorted to for some time past to upset our institution of Committees of Provision compel us, at length, to depart from the reserve we had imposed on ourselves, and to break through a silence that might be interpreted in a manner unfavorable to the cause we defend.

The principal means made use of by our adversaries to make head against us is the falsehood hawked or whispered about that the Committees of Provision for Rome and Venice, now scattered all over Italy, act independently of GARIBALDI, and are subservient to other influences than his.

These artifices have been, and are still, specially employed in Umbria and Tuscany.

In the interest, therefore, of truth, and to remove all pretext, and to avert all prosecution, covert or overt, we declare that, whatever may be our opinion as to men or matters, our programme is the programme of GARIBALDI—'Italy One and VICTOR EMANUEL.' We declare that this programme is ours, not only as our standard, but further, as an engagement to accomplish the work necessary to make it triumphant.

That in all things relative to the accomplishment of this programme, frankly followed out and scrupulously respected, we have no other guide than the interest of the country, our own conscience, and the direction, the council, and the design of the General. There has been no important deliberation that has not been sanctioned by his approbation, as there has been no manifestation of any one of his plans for the good of the country, the realization of which we are not essaying in the proportion of our strength.

Thus the accusations hurled against the Committees, notwithstanding the reserves made in favor of GARIBALDI, insult the good faith of the President of the Association, equally with that of the entire body.

The Committees of Provision have the conviction that they will facilitate for the Government, as soon as the Government is sincerely desirous of it, the accomplishment of the Italian programme. If the Government holds back, they are willing to push it forward to the extent their means and strength permit. In a word, they desire to do what patriots ought to do who are possessed with a feeling of the greatness and the destinies of the country—which is what cannot always be done by the Government, unhappily fettered by diplomacy.

The Committee, strong in the uprightness of its intentions, strong in its ardent love for Italy, strong in the direction, support, and exhortations of Gen. GARIBALDI, will not demean itself to make further declarations, and will continue to proceed in its course unshaken. Silly and base accusations will not make it repent of its feeble efforts in behalf of the common weal. On the contrary, they will give it fresh courage and fresh ardor, with the feeling that the definitive sentence on its acts must be pronounced, not by the rancor of hostile parties, but by the free and pure conscience of the people.

The Committee:

Frederic Baliazzi, Mauro Macchi, Antonio Mosto, Henri Brusco, Achille Lacchi, J. B. Cuneo."

Garibaldi on the Papacy.

GARIBALDI has addressed the following letter to the Countess D'ORA D'ISTRIA, *née* Princess GHIKA:

CAPERRA, Tuesday, July 16, 1861.

MADAME: I have read with admiration and gratitude your charming letter; it strengthens in me the opinion I have long entertained that woman is called by Providence to play the first part in the emancipation of oppressed nationalities and in the annihilation of despotism. You are right, Madame; the Papacy is the most horrible plague that my poor countrymen is afflicted with; eighteen centuries of falsehood, persecution, and burning at the stake, in complicity with all the tyrants of Italy, rendered the plague incurable. At present as heretofore, this vampire is corrupted and eaten up by gangrene, by means of discord, reaction, pillage, and civil war; and it affords a pretext for keeping permanently in Italy a foreign army which by its influence prevents a generous nation from constituting itself. Hungary is at the present moment in a very delicate situation. The Hungarian people, who on the field of Italian liberty have cemented their fraternal alliance with us, well deserve the cooperation of the nations of Eastern Europe, whose cause is identified with theirs. The Servians, Croats and Dalmatians have adhered to the national aspiration of the Magyars. The Moldo-Wallachians ought to imitate that example, and I entertain the full conviction that you will exercise your high influence over your countrymen to draw closer the paternal ties which ought henceforth to unite the Eastern races with the sister races of the centre and west of Europe. When nations shall love each other and be in accord, as required by the laws of Christ and of humanity, they will realize the dreams of happiness in which I have indulged at all the epochs of my life.

G. GARIBALDI.

The Arrest of the Archbishop of Naples.

The following details of the recent arrest of the Archbishop of Naples are given by a Turin letter, dated July 29, in the *Presse:*

"All the mystery relative to the arrest of the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples is not even yet cleared up. Ordinary mortals only learned the news by a dispatch from Paris, where the rumor circulated. I knew of it Friday evening, and it was only the next day after confirmation that I ventured to send it to you. This is what occurred: Gen. CIALDINI sent word by telegraph that he had put Cardinal SFORZA under arrest, believing that he had sufficient evidence to show that he was an accomplice in the Bourbon conspiracy recently discovered. 'Shall I maintain the arrest?' asked CIALDINI. 'Wait,' was the answer. Subsequently, the Council of Ministers determined that the Archbishop should be retained in custody. It is not easy to get at the bottom of mysteries of this kind. Yesterday morning, for instance, M. MINGHETTI assured one of my friends that the news of the arrest was not true; but another Minister, less diplomatic in regard to facts, admitted that it was; and this morning an ambassador assures me that he has transmitted the intelligence to his Government by telegraph. This act of vigor produces the best effect here, and the rather because for the last month it has been whispered that in case of the Pope's death Cardinal SFORZA would be his successor. Of course you know what is meant by the arrest of an Archbishop in Italy. He is is not dragged to prison, but remains in his palace, with his little court and his cook, and is merely guarded so as not to be lost sight of. When he wishes to take an airing he is escorted by a priest in the confidence of the Government, and if he travels, a convoy on his line of march is assigned for his residence."

Yesterday the *Italia*, of Turin, stated that the Archbishop had been "removed as a precautionary measure."

Latest by Telegraph to Queenstown.

PRAGUE, Saturday, Aug. 3.

No serious disturbance occurred here yesterday. The mob only smashed a few windows of the houses in the neighborhood of the Keys Market. At 10 P. M. the streets were deserted.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The Bourse has been firm and animated. Rentes closed at 68f. 25c., or 5 cents better than yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Aug. 3.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived here this morning.

Arrived from New-York, *Black Sea*, at Helvoet; *G. Marsden*, at Newcastle.

Arrival of the Bavaria.

The steamship *Bavaria*, from Southampton on July 31, arrived at this port early this morning. Her advices are anticipated.

The following is the specie list by the *Bavaria:*

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne	$8,707
W. Schall & Co	£400
M. H. Nesmith & Sons	$5,000

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Sarah Oppenheimer* vs. *Ferdinand Oppenheimer.*—Reference ordered.

Peter Brown vs. *Maria Brown.*—Divorce granted.

Elizabethport Manufacturing Company vs. *August Hendricks.*—Motion denied; $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE, J.—*Marganthe Goschoff* vs. *Marties Hoffman et al.*—Motion denied, on terms.

Henry McClean vs. *William H. Aldis.*—Motion denied.

Charles Breamer vs. *Peter Schultz.*—Injunction granted.

Charles L. Bunk vs. *John Foley.*—Reference to Moses B. Maclay, Esq., to take and state account and report.

Louis Walter et al. vs. *Jose M. Mora et al.*—Motion for commission granted, without stay of proceedings.

Hypolite Capuzac et al. vs. *José M. Mora et al.*—Same decision as above.

John McEvoy et al. vs. *John Jones et al.*—Case settled.

Edward A. Wright et al. vs. *Charles Edwards.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Hook* vs. *Pappey.*—Motion denied without costs.

Evans vs. *Evans.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew if so advised.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1861—8 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 54 pkgs. Ashes, 18 bags Corn Meal, 7,368 bbls. Flour, 17,508 bushels Wheat, 29,556 bushels Corn, 35,754 bushels Barley, 275 bushels Oats, 532 pkgs. Provisions, and 426 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—Is inactive at previous quotations.

COFFEE—No sales of any importance transpired to-day; prices have not varied: Java, 19½c.@20c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12½c.@15c.; and St. Domingo, at 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand at rising prices. Sales 850 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas
Ordinary, ₱ lb	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Middling, ₱ lb	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	19	19¼	19¼	19¼

FISH—The inquiry has been somewhat brisker for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, mainly George's Bank, at $3 37½@$3 50 ₱ cwt.; large No. 1 Mackerel, at $9 75@$10; large No. 2, at $5 75@$6; and small No. 3, at $3 25 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, at 25c. for Scaled, and 15c. for No. 1, ₱ box. Supplies have been very moderate generally.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in light supply and good request at firmer prices. The reported transactions reach 19,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 35@$4 45; poor to choice Extra State at $4 55@$4 75, mainly at $4 60@$4 70, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 32½@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 60@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 55@$5 65; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 35	@	$4 45
Extra State	4 55	@	4 75
Superfine Western	4 32½	@	4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50	@	5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55	@	5 65
Inferior extra Ohio	4 90	@	4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@	6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 80	@	4 90
Extra Genesee	4 95	@	5 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 85	@	7 00

Southern Flour is in demand, at former figures. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 05

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park—on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—FAUDEN O'RAFFERTY; OR, THE SHERMAN IN NAPLES—PEGGY GREEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLESTTA AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The battle which took place near Springfield, Mo., on Saturday, appears to have been even more hotly contested than that of Bull Run. Viewed in a military light, it may be considered a drawn battle; but taking into consideration the great disparity of forces, it may well be considered a great victory for the National arms. Gen. LYON, it seems, was led to take the initiative by apparently authentic reports that heavy reinforcements under Gen. HARDEE were on their way to join the rebel forces under MCCULLOCH. Our Army marched out of Springfield on Friday evening, *only fifty-five hundred strong*—the Home Guards remaining behind—and rested on the prairie during a portion of the night. About sunrise on Saturday morning the enemy's outposts were driven in, and soon after the action became general. The main attack was made in two columns, led by Gens. LYON and STURGES, while Gen. SIEGEL had a flanking force of about a thousand men, with four pieces of artillery, on the south of the the enemy's camp. During the battle, which raged from sunrise until past one o'clock in the afternoon, three distinct charges were made by the rebels upon Capt. POTTER'S Battery, but each time they were repulsed with terrible slaughter. Gen. LYON, it appears, fell early in the day, at the head of a Kansas regiment which he was leading on a charge—its Colonel having been disabled. The enemy at last was thrown into disorder, and commenced retreating, but our forces were so badly cut up that it was not deemed prudent to pursue. Gen. SIEGEL lost three of his guns, but spiked them and destroyed the carriages before he left them. Our loss is variously estimated at from one hundred and fifty to three hundred killed, and several hundred wounded; while that of the enemy is placed at least two thousand killed and wounded. They also lost, as before stated, all their tents and camp equipage, and about one hundred horses. Gen. PRICE was not killed, as stated in the first dispatches, and there appears to be some doubt about the death of MCCULLOCH. The rebels made no attempt to follow our forces on their retirement from Springfield, and it was considered probable that Gen. SIEGEL would not fall back further than Lebanon, where he would await reinforcements.

Gen. FREMONT has found it necessary to proclaim martial law in St. Louis, and has appointed Major MCKINSTRY, of the Army, as Provost-Marshal. Major MCKINSTRY signalized his appointment by almost immediately arresting JOHN A. BROWNLEE, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, and appointing in his place BASIL DUKE. It is understood that the laws of the city and of the State will be administered without change.

Dispatches from Cairo announce that Gen. PILLOW has abandoned his intention of attacking Bird's Point and Cairo, and is in full retreat down the Mississippi towards Memphis. This movement is considered by some as unaccountable, in view of the fact that the day before he started it was positively announced that he would move North, and had notified the Secessionists on the line of march to vacate the place for fear of damage; but it was probably induced by the fact that three well-appointed columns of Gen. FREMONT'S men were pointed towards him,—one at Bird's Point, one at Cape Girardeau, and one at Ironton; to say nothing of a flotilla of rather formidable gunboats, which recently arrived at Cairo, carrying 32 and 24-pounders.

A curious document, issued by Ex-Governor CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON, of Missouri, appears in some of the Western papers. It purports to be a "Declaration of Independence of the State of Missouri," and is addressed to the people of that State. He starts with the assumption that the Government of the United States has made war upon Missouri, and after a long tissue of falsehoods relative to what he calls the usurpations of the "Lincoln Government," he declares the connection of the State with the Union sundered, in virtue of the discretionary authority conferred upon him by the Legislature—his action to be subject, however, to the ratification of the people at the ballot-box, at such time as their impartial verdict can be obtained. Missouri will no doubt be very much surprised to find herself out of the Union so easily.

A nest of two hundred rebels in Western Virginia, who had their rendezvous a few miles from Grafton, on the Fairmount and Webster Road, was broken up on Tuesday. Information of their movements having reached Gen. KELLY, he dispatched fifty men of the Fourth Virginia Regiment against them, who, after a sharp fight of an hour's duration, succeeded in killing twenty-one of them and scattering the rest, without losing a man themselves.

The latest advices from Gen. BANKS' head-quarters at Sandy Hook, render it probable that a large rebel force is distributed inland along the Potomac line, from Edwards' Ferry to the Shenandoah, and that there are two or more rebel regiments stationed opposite the Point of Rocks. A skirmish took place at Berlin on Tuesday evening between a party of about twenty-five rebels and the National pickets stationed on the abutments of the canal bridge, but no particular damage resulted.

The remnant of the New-York Fire Zouave regiment returned to this City yesterday. There are three hundred and eighty of them. Furlough has been granted them till Monday, when it is expected they will go into quarters at Fort Schuyler. A meeting of the discontented members of the regiment was held at Humboldt Hall last evening, and a long list of regimental grievances was made out. According to the Zouaves' story they have been very badly treated by the Government and their own officers.

The steamship *Persia* arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Nova Scotian*. She left Liverpool on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th inst. The Liverpool Cotton Market had experienced no change in prices, and was dull at the close on Saturday. Breadstuffs were firm, and Provisions dull. The political news is generally unimportant. A debate on naval matters had taken place in the British Parliament, in which Mr. LINDSAY announced that there was a desire on the part of France to come to an understanding with England in regard to their respective naval forces, and urged the Government to meet that desire. Lord PALMERSTON, however, contended that such an arrangement with one Power was impracticable—that all Naval Powers would have to be parties. The hostility of the London *Times* to the negotiation of any portion of the American loan in England, had been again exhibited in a paragraph introducing a brief communication. The editor says "It not to be supposed that any houses of influence would be found willing to act as agents in such an operation." The reactionary movement in Italy had been almost entirely suppressed. A combined and simultaneous movement in several provinces had been attempted, but it had been entirely defeated. Advices from Warsaw state that the office of Governor-General of Poland is to be suppressed.

The Stock Market recovered its firmness yesterday, after the later details of the battle in Missouri. New-York Central, 74¼; Missouris, 43¾@44; Treasury Notes, 90¼. The Bank Conference adjourned over to this forenoon, after having passed upon the main section of the proposed negotiation with the Treasury.

The trade in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was more extensive; prices of Flour and Wheat were firmer; Corn opened buoyantly, but closed heavily. Cotton was a shade higher, and in moderate request. Rice and Resin were very freely bought, chiefly on speculation, at advanced rates. Sugars and Whisky were in more demand. Provisions were quiet, as were likewise Coffee, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Hides, Hemp, Tallow and Whalebone. A fair inquiry prevailed for Spirits Turpentine, Hops and Salt. Heavier freight engagements were reported, with 497 vessels of all clases in port.

The Live Stock Markets are not largely overstocked this week, most kinds being pretty well cleaned up. Beeves number 4,418 fresh arrivals and 200 left from last week. They were nearly all sold at a shade below last week's rates, or generally from 7c. to 8c. Veal calves sell readily at 4c.@4¼c. and 5c. for the best. Sheep are 25c. higher, and rather scarce. Lambs are lower than one week ago. Hogs are scarce, and all have been sold at an advance of near 1c. ℔ lb.

The New Government Loan.

We learn that the negotiations between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Banks may be regarded as mainly concluded. The arrangement is substantially that set forth in the TIMES of yesterday. The Banks of New-York, Boston, and Phildelphia take at once, $50,000,000 of the 7 3-10 Government Bonds, with the privilege of taking an equal sum on the 15th of October; and a further equal sum on the 15th of December; no other Government Stocks or Bonds, excepting those payable on demand, to be negotiated or paid out until February 1, 1862, should the Banks conclude to take the whole amount named, the Government reserving the right to avail itself of a National loan or a loan in Europe. The details are not fully perfected, but these will not interfere with the consummation of the great event, which is by far the most important that has taken place since the outbreak. In effect, it pledges the entire capital of the country to the support of its military strength, and must, in the mind of every impartial person, be regarded as determining the result of the contest. It will everywhere carry conviction of success. There may be some hard fighting yet; but 5,000,000 people without means, without commerce, and without mechanical skill, cannot long resist 22,000,000, possessing abundant resources, the command of the sea, with the ability to supply themselves with the most approved weapons of warfare, and an abundant commissariat. Indifferent observers cannot resist the conclusion that, in the end, victory will remain on the side of the most numerous battalions, no matter what the reverses we sustain in the outset. The South, for years, have been preparing for the contest; the North only as many months. This gives them a temporary advantage, which in a few weeks more will be completely neutralized. Man for man, the North have shown themselves fully equal to the South. As we can put five soldiers into the field to one on their part, our people hereafter will entertain no anxiety as to the final result. The action of the Banks will accomplish a vast good in a moral point of view, both at home and in Europe. It will be regarded as full proof of the loyalty of our people. It will revive the sentiment of nationality, somewhat confused and shaken by recent events. It will strengthen the feeling that we still belong to one great family. It will place us on a height the Confederates can never reach. It shows that we are able to carry on the war with solid capital, and not compelled to resort to notes of insolvent Banks, or to the Quixotic scheme of Government taking to itself the entire crops and products of the people, to find a market for them if it can, and, if it cannot, to be without available means altogether. There is no doubt that the condition of the South is already well nigh desperate, and that fear and frenzy alone keeps up their organization. We profess to be contending for a principle; but if, with our vast superiority of numbers, we were in the position of the South with respect to means—if our Banks were without specie—if we were cut off from the sea, and if our Secretary of the Treasury, on visiting New-York for money, had been compelled to return penniless—we should give over the contest as hopeless, however much it might mortify our pride or destroy the hopes we had entertained of our future career. The South are really in worse condition in respect to their finances than we can picture to ourselves. Time will soon begin to tell with fearful effect upon their organization. An Army must be regularly paid and fed, or it will not long remain an Army. It will one day tumble to pieces like a rope of sand. We shall then begin to wonder that such an inevitable event was not more clearly foreseen. The conduct of Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederation, in wandering about from county to county, soliciting contributions to the rebellion in whatever the planters and farmers raise, is enough to show that it is on its last legs. That such contributions are solicited proves that the rebels have no money. If they should be made to any considerable extent, they would not help their case, as they could not be turned into money till we were driven from the command of the sea.

The action of the banks is the grand victory of the war. It has accomplished more than military success. It will greatly assist in putting business of the country on its feet. The vast expenditures required will set thousands upon thousands at work, and create an active demand for all kinds of produce. Such a demand will act as a powerful stimulus to manufacturing and trade. In the present crisis, such a stimulus was the thing, above all others, that was needed. The progress of our arms will enlarge the area of our trade to its old boundaries. We must not only conquer peace, but we must conquer back the commerce of the country.

The credit given to our Government by the action of our capitalists, will have a favorable influence upon our relations with foreign nations. They will soon begin to make investments in our great loan, thus proving to their own conviction that the grand Republic still survives in all its vigor and strength. Gold will still come forward in exchange for our securities. We shall continue to keep them our debtors by the immense crops we are raising, and which will all be wanted abroad at good prices. We shall soon begin to show to England that the success of our arms is the only thing that will give her the next cotton crop. Out of pure selfishness she will soon bid us God speed. For such victories as these we are to be indebted mainly to our capital—to our inherent strength. In fact the most important part of the campaign has been fought in New-York, for with an abundance of money everything beyond is easy and plain.

The Democrats and the War.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* attempts to define the position which the Democracy of this State will take, on National politics, in the coming election. It says the Democrats will resist any separation of the Union, and of course any recognition of the Southern Confederacy, "to the extent of the ability of the Government, and until further resistance is mere madness." In so doing, it will simply support the Government and coöperate with the Republican Party. It says that the Democrats will oppose to the bitter end any attempt to "hoist the banner of negro emancipation." In this, too, they will be simply following the policy distinctly marked out by the Administration and repeatedly proclaimed, in the most unmistakable language, by President LINCOLN in all his messages and public papers.

So far, then, there would seem to be no diversity of sentiment between the Republicans and the Democrats, in regard to the pending war. Both resist the destruction of the Government and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy; and both deprecate, with equal sincerity and earnestness, a conversion of the war into a crusade for the abolition of Slavery. There are unquestionably individuals in both parties,—quite as many, we think, to-day in the Democratic as in the Republican ranks,—who are in favor of at least taking advantage of this war to extirpate the evil out of which it has grown. But neither party takes any such ground, nor is either disposed to act upon such a policy.

The *Atlas and Argus* next considers the question of subjugation,—and opposes the policy of conquering the South, as impossible of execution; and certain to fail, even if successful, in restoring the South to loyalty. And it declares itself in favor of *restoring the Union by concessions*,—"such concessions," it adds, "as HOLT, CRITTENDEN, GUTHRIE, JOHNSON and other tried and devoted Union men in the Border States *shall say are necessary* to build up a Union party and restore loyalty at the South."

We doubt whether the people of the North,—whether even the Democrats in this State,—are disposed thus to commission any class of men,—even men so honorable and so loyal as those named, to dictate the form of Government under which we shall live hereafter. We claim a voice in our own Government. We claim the right to decide for ourselves the basis of our relations with other States,—and the character and extent of the concessions we are willing to make at the demand of armed and arrogant rebels. We should be very glad to see the men named called to the counsels of the Government, and invited to aid, by their wisdom and patriotism, in restoring the Union to its integrity. But we should not be disposed, highly as we esteem them, to make them absolute dictators,—arbiters without appeal, in regard to the contest now waged between the National Government and its enemies. Nor do we believe that the Democrats of this State will assent to a proposition at once so vague, and so little complimentary to the capacity of the people for regulating their own affairs.

The *Atlas* does not say *what* concessions the Democracy are willing to make, in order to restore the Union. Clearly they must be such as will satisfy the rebels, else they will be unavailing. What concessions can it make which they would accept? What ground of complaint have they which can be removed? Will the *Atlas* be good enough to specify any act on the part of the National Government,—any defect in the present Constitution,—which can justly be cited as the cause, direct or remote, of the present rebellion; and which could be cured by such concessions as it believes the Democrats would be willing to make? When it does this we can judge of the necessity for again drawing the party lines, and making the question an issue in party contests. The Republicans, before the rebels took up arms, declared their readiness to give the malcontents every possible guarantee against oppression, and offered even to favor such an amendment of the Constitution as would put Slavery forever beyond the reach of the National Government. The offer was spurned then with contempt. Has the *Atlas and Argus* any reason to suppose that it would meet any better reception now? Or has it something still further to offer towards meeting the exactions of the southern rebels?

In our judgment this is purely a political rebellion. It had its origin in the selfish ambition of disappointed politicians,—and it aims at a political independence which will enable them to regain the power, and resume the sway, which they have lost forever in the National Union. With nothing short of this will the present leaders of this rebellion ever be satisfied. Any "restoration" which minor concessions might bring about would expel them from power forever, and consign them to the shades of private life. They are as unlikely, therefore, to accept such concessions as the National Government is to make them. And any labor which the Democrats may expend in this direction will be at the cost of their self-respect, and end in nothing but fresh degradation.

This war must be pushed forward with all the vigor and energy which the Government can command,—not for the subjugation of the Southern *people*, but for the dethronement of the despotism which the leaders of this rebellion have forced upon them. Thus far, wherever the arms of the Union have penetrated the South, they have been hailed by the people as delivering them from an intolerable thraldom. It has been so in Missouri, in Kentucky, in Maryland and Virginia; and we believe it will be so in Louisiana, in Georgia, in North Carolina, and in nearly every other Southern State. This is the object for which the war is waged. We believe it to be the duty of every patriot to aid the Government in prosecuting it with vigor, until it is fairly and fully determined whether success will bring with it these results or not. If it does, the Union will have been restored on the basis of the Constitution. If it fails, then it will be quite time enough to consider the alternatives to which the *Atlas* now refers.

The Great Battle in Missouri.

The report of the battle fought by Gen. LYON near Springfield, Mo., conveys the assurance of victory, but leaves a painful impression on the public mind. It is stated that our gallant Army, numbering about eight thousand, (we quote the report of Gen. LYON'S aid to Gen. FREMONT,) engaged the enemy, numbering about twenty-three thousand, at six o'clock on Saturday morning, fought them victoriously all day, and drove them from the field and back upon their encampment and baggage wagons, which latter were burnt by the well-directed shells from our batteries. The pursuit of the enemy, it is said, was continued until nightfall, when our Army "rested for the night in the encampment of the enemy."

The loss of our brave little army was severe. Its heroic leader, Gen. LYON, fell in the engagement. He died just where the country would have predicted of him—leading a charge at the head of his column. Besides their General, the army left eight hundred dead and wounded on the field. Their ranks were precisely decimated. After resting in the enemy's encampment till 3 o'clock on the following morning, Gen. SIEGEL withdrew to Springfield; and from thence continued to fall back towards Rolla, the terminus of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, the base of his operations. At latest accounts he was not pursued, and as extraordinary preparations were instantly made by Gen. FREMONT at St. Louis to dispatch reinforcements to him, the probability is that in a few days he will be in sufficient strength to turn upon the enemy and resume his former ground. Gen. SIEGEL took with him in his retirement from Springfield $250,000 in coin, the property of the Branch of the *Bank of the State of Missouri* in that place, which it was supposed the rebels were chiefly aiming to seize.

The country has unlimited confidence in Gen. SIEGEL'S generalship; and his retreat from before so overwhelming a foe, although after a severe chastisement of them, will doubtless prove to have been the right movement. He left nothing of value for the enemy to take, and disabled him even to pursue. With a crippled Army, and stores destroyed, and no enemy to fight or provisions, ammunition or money to seize, MCCULLOCH'S Army will find themselves masters of a bloody and barren field.

We have no account of the enemy's loss, but we know it must have been very great. Report makes it two thousand. Our Army was well disciplined, well armed, well officered, and supported by ample and effective artillery. The troops were brave as ever took the field, and practiced in the bloody work of battle. In the deadly struggle wherein eight hundred of their own number fell, the denser and less effective masses of the enemy must have suffered terrible slaughter.

This battle, so full of death and disaster to MCCULLOCH'S column, and the bulk of the little Army that so shattered it still in front and in safety, and sure of immediate and heavy reinforcements, puts an end to all fear of its further and dangerous advance upon St. Louis, to coöperate with PILLOW'S and HARDEE'S movements. Without ability to go forward, and with no means of subsisting so large a force where they are, it would seem that the rebels would soon have to abandon their campaign in the Southwest as an utter failure.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The London *Times* warns English capitalists against the "danger" of lending money to the Government of the United States. It would have been in a little better taste to have withheld this advice until they were asked to lend it. For the present, according to appearances, the United States will be able to get along without making such an application. Probably, by and by it will be made;—and then the warnings of the *Times* will be timely.

Just now they seem to be simply impertinent and insulting. The Government of the United States has never yet failed for a single day to discharge every obligation into which it has entered with creditors of every sort, both foreign and domestic. Nor is there the slightest prospect that it ever will fail, unless the aid and support given to rebellion by foreign nations should end in destroying its nationality, and resolving it into a voluntary partnership of sovereign and independent States.

The British journals are congratulating themselves at the disappearance of all complaint here of the course pursued by the British Government. We do not think they are justified in inferring that our people are convinced of the justice and propriety of that course. But we have had more important matters to think of nearer home; and have come to the conclusion, moreover, that the policy which England may adopt is a matter of much less importance than it was deemed at the outset. We do not believe that England is disposed to go to war with us even for the sake of obtaining an illicit supply of Southern cotton; and anything short of war which she may do towards securing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, is not likely to check the purpose of our people to suppress this rebellion. The public mind is somewhat less sensitive than it was at first to the attitude of England in this emergency. But the judgment of the people has not been changed; and the action of the English Government now will make itself felt for years to come on the relations of the two countries.

Important Movements in St. Louis.

The Government is compelled to put forth all its strength in grappling with treason in Missouri. Gen. FREMONT has been obliged to proclaim martial law in the City and County of St. Louis, and to put under arrest JOHN A. BROWNLEE, the President of the Board of Police Commissioners. Gen. FREMONT is throwing up defences on the west and south of the city, and planting heavy guns to command all the approaches to the city. There are now ten thousand troops in St. Louis, and in another week the number will be doubled. In a few weeks a permanent camp of 30,000 men will be established on the site of the memorable "Camp Jackson," and this being done, rebellion in Missouri will only be an exasperating disease, never a fatal malady.

Mr. BROWNLEE, the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, who has been arrested and removed from office, is an old and hitherto highly honored citizen of St. Louis. He is a merchant of character and fortune, a member of the house of BROWNLEE, HOMER & Co., and he is a President also of the *Merchants' Bank of St. Louis*, the second bank of Missouri in point of capital, a large portion of the stock being owned in New-York and in Boston. Recent developments have damaged Mr. BROWNLEE very materially as a Union man. A letter written by Brig.-Gen. D. M. FROST, the commander of Camp Jackson, was lately discovered, and put into print. It proved incontestably that Mr. BROWNLEE was in full complicity with, if he did not originate, the treasonable movements at Camp Jackson, and the obtaining of rebel arms from Baton Rouge. The Board of Police Commissioners for the City of St. Louis was established by the late rebel Legislature of Missouri, and Gov. JACKSON was given the appointment of its members. The object was to get the City Government of St. Louis out of the hands of the Unionists, and place it in those friendly to the rebels. Gov. JACKSON appointed JOHN A. BROWNLEE President of the Board. The administration of the city has not been at all satisfactory to the Union men; and with Gov. JACKSON'S friends and confederates set over the city, they could never feel safe. When it became known that the rebels in such large force, under PILLOW, HARDEE and MCCULLOCH, were invading Missouri, and threatening St. Louis, the Unionists became alarmed lest a conspiracy for coöperation with the rebels should be found to exist in their city. Gov. GAMBLE, the newly-chosen Executive of Missouri, had the power to remove from office Mr. BROWNLEE and the rest of Gov. JACKSON'S Police Commissioners; and his attention was especially called to the evidences of Mr. BROWNLEE'S complicity with Gov. JACKSON'S treasonable movements. The Unionists requested Gov. GAMBLE to displace Mr. BROWNLEE, but he declined to do so; or, at least, he did not do so; and Gen. FREMONT has been obliged to supersede Gov. GAMBLE in the steps necessary to protect the Union men of St. Louis. When, a few days since, we took exceptions to language employed by Gov. GAMBLE in his proclamation to the people of Missouri, there was quite an outburst of protests on the part of his friends. We shall soon have practical test of Gov. GAMBLE'S vigor in protecting the Union and Unionists in Missouri against invading foes; for MCCULLOCH has not left the State, as Gov. GAMBLE warned him and other rebel leaders to do. If he deals with MCCULLOCH no more promptly than he did with BROWNLEE, Gov. JACKSON'S pet, he will devolve most of the work of saving the State on Gen. FREMONT.

RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICERS.—We learn from a source entitled to credit that since the battle of Bull Run no less than *one hundred and thirty-seven* commissioned officers of volunteers have resigned. This is exclusive of those whose terms of three months' enlistment had expired, and is entirely among those who had enlisted for three years, or for the war. What the motives of these resignations were is of course only matter of conjecture. Very many of the officers had undoubtedly made the discovery that their position was not the sinecure they had imagined—that it involved labor, care, responsibility and danger—and that the rewards connected with the service were not commensurate with the sacrifices required. And many of them, without doubt, made the discovery at the battle of Bull Run that they were not equal to the duties they had rashly assumed.

We augur well from these resignations. They indicate a far more just appreciation of the qualifications required for command than had heretofore obtained, and they encourage the hope that those who may hereafter consent to fill those posts, will do so with a full knowledge of the responsibilities involved, and a determination to sacrifice life itself, if necessary, in their discharge. Our Army was weak at Bull Run, mainly because the regimental officers of Volunteers—Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants—were not up to the mark. They had had no experience in war, and knew nothing of the efforts required to keep raw and inexperienced men up to their work when confronted with sudden and appalling danger. Everything in such a case depends on the officers,—upon their own coolness, their quick eye for all contingencies, their personal bravery, and their personal influence and control over their men. If they have all these qualifications, they can hold their commands firm and unshaken in the face of the most terrible dangers. If not, they will break and run, upon the first alarm which they do not understand.

The field of battle is a terrible test of a man's quality. If he is thoroughly qualified for his post, its rewards are quick and magnificent. Two hours of thorough and supreme devotion to duty and honor—when everything is forgotten but the work in hand, when all thoughts of safety, of friends and of life are thrown to the winds, and the instant duty—the battery to be taken, the charge to be resisted or the force to be overwhelmed—is all that fills the soul and enlist the utmost energies of the man—will crown him with unfading laurels and accumulate on his head the applause and admiration of his country forever. But it is also a field of swift penalties and terrible disgrace. One instant of cowardice—a flinching for a moment from the fiery furnace of danger—blasts a reputation forever. The glories and honors of war are only for those who are equal to its dreadful exactions.

The Trials of Our Soldiers.

A letter from our Army at Sandy Hook, Md., (Gen. BANKS' column,) shows us how difficult it must be for a Union soldier to play the agreeable in the midst of a rebel population. The writer says that Martinsburgh and Charlestown, Va., after having been a short time in the possession of the Union Army, had been abandoned, and are now reoccupied by the rebels. In Martinsburgh, it is said, the Union troops found a few Union men; but in Charlestown, none at all—not a living soul that avowed any love for the old flag, or any desire for the restoration of the Union. The ladies, even, forgot the proprieties of life and the decencies of the sex, in insulting officers, who treated them, however, always with marked consideration and politeness. The women would walk far around the flag-staff on which the Stars and Stripes were raised, in order, as they said, not to be dishonored by its shadow. They refused, in most cases, to sell to the troops the commonest necessaries of life; and poisoned two soldiers and attempted it on others. When they sold at all, they asked extortionate prices—"twenty-five and fifty cents a loaf for bread;" and such price for other edibles as to put them "virtually beyond the reach of all but officers;" and this too at a time when the soldiers were "absolutely suffering from hunger." The writer concludes as follows:

"The temptation to forage among such a people seemed almost irresistible, particularly when quickened by hunger; but the rule, "Death without trial," to any one detected in "cribbaging," was rigidly enforced, and our troops retired from Charlestown without leaving a single mark of their occupation in devastated field or garden, or the destruction of a single dollar's worth of private property. The same regard for the rights of the citizen is observed here. Hundreds of acres of corn, and gardens filled with all kinds of vegetables, surround the encampments, and are as unmolested as though in the heart of Ohio."

The country can well sympathize with their soldiers in such trials as these. To meet them and endure them as men and as soldiers, requires more strength of purpose and chastened manhood than to tread honorably the perilous fields of battle.

IOWA PLUCK AND PATRIOTISM.—The history of the war, so far, has put on record some very discreditable acts on the part of volunteer regiments, in leaving the service in presence of a threatening battle. Pennsylvania has furnished more than her share of these retiring soldiers. Gen. PATTERSON was disabled by the refusal of his regiments to stay with him a few days over their time. And by this means the battle of Bull Run was lost. The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment actually marched from the field at Bull Run as the roar of artillery in front announced that the nation was in struggle with its enemies, because their three months' enlistment had expired.

The bloody field near Springfield, Mo., tells a different and far nobler story of Iowa courage and patriotism. Gen. LYON had, in his little Army, a regiment of Iowa Volunteers, whose time expired some weeks ago. But the discharge of regiments previously had reduced Gen. LYON'S Army from nine thousand men down to about six thousand; and BEN MCCULLOCH, with a very superior force, was known to be marching forward to attack and crush him. In this state of affairs, the Iowa Volunteers refused their discharge, and resolved unanimously to stand by their General, their comrades and their country, until the impending danger should be past. The report from the battle near Springfield tells that this gallant regiment sowed the earth thickly with their dead, and was the second, if not the chief, sufferer in one of the most sanguinary battles of the times. Iowa has reason to be proud of her soldiers, and the best men of other States will be honored by imitating their example.

Foreign Officers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We hear often of military men from European countries, especially from Germany, who have come to our shores with the intention of offering themselves and their swords to the Government. Of course they are prompted by a desire for pay and advancement. It is nonsense to suppose that any large proportion of them could be moved by mere sympathy for our cause. Officers in German armies have a very vague idea of the cause, at the best, and their sympathies, certainly on the side of despotism abroad, could not be relied upon if they knew the whole state of the case.

It is a matter susceptible of discussion, whether these men are, on the whole, a valuable acquisition to us or not. That an educated Artillerist or Engineer would be so, we do not doubt. But certainly it is unwise to accept foreign birth and inability to speak the English tongue as *prima facie* evidence of military education and experience. There are many German officers now on their way to America, or forming their plans for coming, because they have not the ability necessary to do well at home. Where have they been educated? There is not a military school in all Germany, like those of America or France. They are unfitted to command American troops, because they have only had a rude peasantry to deal with, and do not know what it is to treat a soldier like a man. As to the prevailing tone of morals among them, let any one who has lived abroad, in garrisoned towns, bear witness. Let it be distinctly understood that these remarks do not apply to our German brethren, who fight side by side with us, for a common fatherland. We only suggest that before we decide to encourage the immigration, or accept the services of soldiers of fortune, we should be sure that we get the best that are for sale. If we are to use hirelings, let them be worthy of their hire. The small-waisted Lieutenants that strut about the streets of Munich or Berlin are no better for our purpose than our own country lawyers.

R. W. R.

How to Get Food for Troops.

SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., TREASURY BUILDING, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you please state that an immense amount of vexation to officers, and of hunger to troops, would be avoided if the Quartermaster of each regiment of volunteers ordered to Washington would go on *one train in advance of the regiment*, and make his requisition upon Government for rations, and see that all needful supplies are ready on the arrival of the men. When this is not done, there is often an unavoidable delay of hours before the troops can obtain food or refreshment. This is part of the business of Quartermasters, and they ought to look to it. Requisitions will be made upon Maj. BRACKETT, Commissary of Subsistence, No. 223 G-street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Some member of the Sanitary Commission is usually at the station on the arrival of the troops, to minister to the wants of the sick. Respectfully,

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Sec'y of the San. Com.

Emanuel Rice, of Warwick, R. I., a brother-in-law of Gov. Sprague and a partner with him in some business undertakings, died on Aug. 10, in the 62d year of his age.

RETURN OF THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

MEETING OF THE DISCONTENTED—STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES.

Yesterday morning, shortly after 11 o'clock, the fire-bells in the City sounded twenty strokes, that being the signal agreed upon to let those firemen know who wished to join in the escort to the Fire Zouaves, that that regiment was nearing the City. Shortly afterward, a number of companies proceeded to the foot of Cortlandt-street, and awaited their arrival. At about 2 o'clock, the Zouaves arrived in Jersey City, where they were welcomed by a number of friends, who were awaiting their arrival. Immediately upon landing from the cars, the regiment was marched to the boat, and conveyed to this City. No quarters being assigned the returned Zouaves by the Government, and Col. TOMPKINS, United States Quartermaster, not having been officially notified of their return, they had no place to go to. By the kindness, however, of Major EAVES, a dinner was provided for the men in the Park, whither they marched. After stacking arms, the friends of the returned soldiers crowded around them, congratulating them on their arrival once more in New-York, and listening to some wondrous tale of the war.

After the men had dined, they were again formed into line, and marched up Broadway, escorted by the Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, a company of the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves, and by detachments of the following Fire Companies: Engine Company No. 11, Truck Company No. 14, Protector Engine Company No. 5, Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, Hibernia Truck Company No. 18, Americus Engine Company No. 6, United States Engine Company No. 23, Mohawk Engine Company No. 16, Eagle Engine Company No. 13, Hurricane Hose Company No. 20, Columbian Engine Company No. 14, Empire Engine Company No. 42, Neptune Hose Company No. 27, Index Hose Company No. 32, North River Engine Company No. 30, Peterson Hose Company No. 15, Live Oak Engine Company No. 44, Niagara Hose Company No. 2, Columbia Hose Company No. 9, Croton Hose Company No. 6, Tompkins Hose Company No. 16, Excelsior Engine Company No. 2. Preceding the regiment was WALLACE'S Band, which had joined the Zouaves at Washington. Bringing up the rear were five carriages containing the following wounded: F. J. Gregory, F. Maloney, G. H. W. Norton, Patrick McGovern, James McCurran, D. McCauley, John McCarthy, Charles Wilson, James Heeney, A. W. Pensall, John Richardson, W. Morrison, John Johnston, Wm. Dwyer, Sergt. Langdon and Sergt.-Maj. Thomas F. Goodwin.

Many of the men had pets, some cats, some dogs, and one a racoon. There was one specimen of the canine race, captured in Virginia, that was just as shaggy and nearly as large as a young bear. In appearance the men made rather a motley show; some had knapsacks, some not; some had red fezs, others blue; some had Zouave caps, while others were adorned with felt hats, or ordinary civilian caps.

Marching up Broadway to Bond, from thence to the Bowery to Grand, down Grand to City Assembly Rooms on Broadway, where they were to be entertained by their friends. The line of march was crowded with people, who were interested in the appearance of the Zouaves. Major LOZIER was in command of the regiment. Col. FARNHAM still lying wounded at Washington.

Three hundred and eighty of the Fire Zouaves returned yesterday, many of whom, it is stated, had already been in this City, but had returned to Washington in order to come back with the remains of the regiment, and obtain credit for not deserting. All of the men have received furlough till Monday, when, it is supposed, they will go into quarters at Fort Schuyler.

THE ZOUAVES' COMPLAINT.

A meeting of the discontented Fire Zouaves was held at Humboldt Hall, last evening, for the purpose of giving utterance to their grievances, and setting themselves right before the public. In the course of the meeting a long list of wrongs was related, and many good reasons given why the regiment should be dispirited and disorganized. It is nevertheless true (and none know it better than the sober men who were present on this occasion) that this meeting fitly illustrated the difficulties which have surrounded the Fire Zouaves. The Chairman was not in a condition to perform his duties, the Committee which had been appointed to draft resolutions did not make its appearance until a late hour, and the entire proceedings were conducted amid the utmost noise and confusion. It was with the utmost difficulty that the earnest, sensible men present succeeded in obtaining the indorsement of the meeting to a series of resolutions detailing the abuses complained of. As our reporter could not procure a copy after the most strenuous exertions, the following summary of the sense of the meeting has been prepared. It is indorsed by two members of the Zouaves, and embodies all that the resolutions contained:

LIST OF GRIEVANCES.

The men complain: That they did not get the arms promised them—the Sharpe's Rifles, Bowie-knives and revolvers, that were to be their property at the end of the war. Instead of them they were served with 800 Minié Muskets and old-fashioned bayonets, and 200 Minié Rifles with sabre bayonets, and led to suppose that even these would be taken from them at the end of the war.

That they did not enlist with the understanding that they were to swear in for the war, but that they were sworn in by a subterfuge or under threats that they would be sent home in irons.

That after Col. ELLSWORTH'S death the Zouave drill was abandoned by order of Col. FARNHAM, who said the Zouave drill was "played out." The regiment refused the United States uniform, having enlisted as Zouaves.

That Col FARNHAM endeavored to bring the officers of the original Chicago Zouaves into disfavor after Col. ELLSWORTH'S death, and succeeded in compelling them to resign, at the expense of the discipline of the regiment, to make room for others to get commissions.

That the promotions were not made from the ranks of the regiment, but vacancies were filled by privates or non-commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment, who had nothing to do with the Fire Zouaves.

That the provisions of the regiment were not of the quality guaranteed by the Army rations. That while other regiments got fresh bread, they got hard crackers. That at Alexandria, when building the intrenchments, they were fed on hard crackers, rancid pork, and salt junk—or salt horse. All this was while there was plenty of flour within reach, 600 barrels of which were taken at Cloud's Mills by the Zouaves.

That when the time arrived for paying the men, they were clamorous, but without effect. The officers and men then resolved not to go to the field without pay. They eventually did go, although every other regiment had been paid in time. That Gov. MORGAN had refused to pay the men, telling Mr. WESTERVELT, their Paymaster, that they were "an armed mob."

That just before the battle the canteens of the men were taken by detachments of the various companies, but that only one-third of the men had them returned on account of being immediately ordered on the "double quick."

That the statements of Col. HEINTZELMAN as to the conduct of the regiment on the field of battle, are grossly incorrect. That they took from fifty to sixty pistols of the Black Horse Cavalry, which they have now, and killed and wounded many of them having M. V. G., supposed to stand for "Mount Vernon Guards," on their hats.

That the three days' rations and the equipments were necessarily lost on the field of battle.

That the Ricketts Battery was not deserted by the Zouaves, but was disabled only because the horses and gunners were killed. That the Zouaves did actually bring off several of the guns.

That Lieut.-Col. CREGIER, after the regiment had been in the battle some time, ordered the Zouaves to "down men, for your lives," thus creating great confusion and some apprehension.

That the regiment never fled, as Col. HEINTZELMAN reports, but that they did efficient duty in the woods whenever they could.

That after the battle, some of the officers told the men "to go to New-York, as everything was going to the d—l, and the best thing the men could do was to take care of themselves; that the Government was disorganized as well as the regiment, and the politicians were squabbling among themselves."

That the officers of the Zouaves were, in many cases, afraid of their worst men, and durst not subject them to discipline.

That, to sum up all, the regiment has been treated with bad faith; fed like dogs; deprived of the credit of what they did on the field of battle; stigmatized as deserters for doing as their officers told them, and kept out of their pay for an unreasonable length of time.

DEATH OF COL. FARNHAM.

The following telegram announcing the death of Col. FARNHAM, of the Fire Zouaves, was received about 11 o'clock last night by Ex-Engineer JAS. F. WENMAN:

"Col. FARNHAM is dead. Notify the Department, also Major SHALER. LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr."

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.

An interesting ceremony took place on Riker's Island yesterday. The colors destined for the Anderson Zouaves, the gift of Gen. ANDERSON, were presented to the regiment, in the presence of numerous spectators, by Dr. S. W. CRAWFORD, the medical officer of Fort Sumter, the staff of Gen. ANDERSON. The regiment was drawn up in line of battle, numbering some 700 muskets; a guard of honor escorted Dr. CRAWFORD, with the colors, to the front of the regiment, who, holding the colors, addressed the regiment as follows:

COL. RIKER AND SOLDIERS OF THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES: I stand before you for no common purpose to-day. I come in behalf of that patriot and soldier whose name you bear, to give into your keeping as patriots, and intrust to your fidelity as soldiers, these colors. In every case, and among all nations, the emblem of their nationality is sacred and beloved; but to the soldier it is doubly dear. Around it centres whatever is glorious and renowned; for its safety and honor he stands ever ready to yield his all, and life itself becomes of no value to him when danger threatens it.

To you, soldiers of the Anderson Zouaves, this banner bears a peculiar relation, coming as it does to you from one whose unwavering devotion to his country's flag in the hour of its danger has become part of that country's history. In his name I intrust it to your keeping. Take it with you as you go forward to join that army of patriots on the distant Potomac, and as your eyes rest upon it in the bivouac and on the march, by the camp-fire, or when it becomes your rallying point amid the shock of battle, let the firm and unfaltering resolution be taken by each one of you that it never shall be lowered in dishonor or disgrace. The eyes of your fellow-countrymen are upon you, their hearts will follow you, for your very designation will make you a conspicuous regiment. Let that thought animate you as you go onward; let it strengthen and support you on the day of battle, and when you return may it be with this banner borne proudly before you, an eternal witness to your patriotism, fidelity and valor.

The colors were then handed to the Color Guard, and Col. RIKER replied to the address in a few remarks. He alluded to the formation of the regiment, to the high honor they esteemed it to be called after so illustrious a patriot, and that the name they bore should be an incentive to him and them to devote themselves to the cause of their country. Words were wanting on his part to convey all he felt on behalf of his regiment, at the magnificent present thus made to them. Let Gen. ANDERSON feel assured it would be dearly prized, and that dishonor or disgrace should never stain it. They felt that much would be expected of them, but they felt only the more determined to devote themselves to duty. He again thanked Gen. ANDERSON for his gift.

The Chaplain then invoked the blessing of God upon the colors thus presented, and prayed that strength to sustain them nobly and honorably might be given to the regiment who received them.

The regiment was then reviewed by Dr. CRAWFORD, and Lieuts. HAWKINS and MARSTON, who acted as his Staff on the occasion.

The regiment leaves in a few days for Washington. Dr. CRAWFORD, like all the officers at Fort Sumter, has been promoted, and is now Major of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GEN. MCCLELLAN AND THE MCCLELLAN RIFLES.

The following correspondence has passed between Gen. MCCLELLAN and the officers of the McClellan Rifles:

HEAD-QUARTERS MCCLELLAN RIFLES,
No 84 Nassau-street, Aug. 6, 1861.

SIR: A number of officers, drawn chiefly from European service and New-York State Militia, including the Seventh National Guard and Fifty-fifth Regiment, are at present organizing a corps under the command of Col. EUGENE LEGAL. Being naturally desirous of identifying themselves with the history of their country, they have chosen a title which in itself is a National distinction. The "McClellan Rifles" is the name by which they are anxious to designate a corps which they hope to make worthy of the brilliant commander whom they wish to have as its sponsor. We therefore respectfully request your permission to enter into this momentous struggle for the preservation of the Union under that name which you have rendered so illustrious.

(Signed:) J. S. DE AGREDA, Major; A. Anthony Gutman, late Fifty-fifth Regiment, Captain; Fitzjames O'Brien, late Seventh Regiment, Captain; John C. Smart, Captain; Richard B. Locke, U. S. N., Quartermaster; Lieut. M. Whittemore, Lieut. Charles Breslau, late Fifty-fifth Regiment; Ernest Mondet, late Marshal de Logis, Eighth Hussars; Capt. de la Patourelle, Capt. Chasseurs de Vincennes, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; Capt. Thomas E. Davis, Capt. Henry Hicks, late Seventy-first Regiment; Lieut. Frank Steers, late Seventh Regiment; Lieut. Geo. Stewart, late Twelfth Regiment; E. F. Mullen, and others.

To Major-Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

The following reply was received at Head-quarters, No. 84 Nassau-street, the temporary Head-quarters having been changed to that address:

HEAD-QUARTERS DIVISION OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1861.

Major J. S. De Agreda, McClellan Rifles, No. 51 Liberty-street, New-York City:

SIR: Gen. MCCLELLAN desires me to express to you and the officers associated with you in your communication of the 7th inst., his appreciation of the compliment paid him in the name of the corps of which you and they are members. On its complete organization, and when duly mustered into service, he will be most happy to give them service in the Army now under his command. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, LAWRENCE WILLIAMS,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

The above gratifying reply is an incentive of no ordinary character to a military organization.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

A new company, to be commanded by Capt. OTTO, is now being recruited for this regiment in this City, and will take the place of a Pennsylvania company which failed to complete its organization. Capt. OTTO is an experienced Prussian officer, having been in several engagements in the old country, and has also been in service here. This will make fourteen companies in the regiment, the Secretary of War having consented to receive 1,400 men under Col. MCREYNOLDS. Three German companies are now encamped at Elm Park, where, also, Capt. OTTO'S men are quartered. At Bellevue Garden, foot of Eighteenth-street, East River, five companies of Americans are encamped, and are daily perfecting themselves in cavalry drill. The uniforms were distributed a day or two since with the exception of the hats, which will be ready for delivery this week, when the regiment will be ready to leave for Washington. The uniform is considered very handsome, consisting of a dark blue jacket with yellow trimmings, sky blue pants, and a black felt hat with a black plume. The Government provides horses and other equipments when the regiment arrives in Washington. Recruiting offices for Capt. OTTO'S company have been opened at the City Hall Park, at Held's Hotel, corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery, and at Elm Park. Two buglers, two blacksmiths, one saddler and two wagoners, to whom extra pay is allowed, are wanted. A chief bugler and a full band for the regiment; applications to be made to Col. MCREYNOLDS, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE SCOTTISH FESTIVAL.

The grand Scottish festival in aid of the widows and orphans of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, which was to have come off yesterday at Jones' Wood, was, in consequence of the uncertain state of the weather, postponed until to-day. We trust that the deserving object for which the entertainment is given will insure it the cordial support of the public.

THE BERDAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

One company, under command of Capt. MARVIN, and intended for the above regiment, was inspected yesterday by Dr. MOTT.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

A company for this regiment, Col. LEGENDRE, was inspected yesterday, and mustered into the United States service. Capt. DE BRAHE is acting Captain for this company.

THE UNITED STATES VANGUARD.

The recruits of this regiment from the City and vicinity are quartered at Harmony Garden, Essex-street. A company from Lewis County mustered into service a day or two since, is also quartered there. Other companies are daily expected from the country, when the quarters of the regiment will be changed to camp in the open field. It is the design of Col. TIDBALL, who was an officer of the Mexican War, to acquaint his command with the duties of the soldier from the moment of enlistment.

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The members of Company A, of this regiment, are requested to report themselves at No. 19 Broadway, on Friday, Sept. 16, for mustering purposes.
By order. S. M. SAUNDERS, Commanding.

THE NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

Col. DICKEL has just received orders from the War Department for 150 horses. This will give his troops a fine opportunity for equestrion and cavalry exercises. Head-quarters No. 542 Broadway.

THE FIRST REGIMENT UNION BRIGADE.

This regiment, commanded by Col. EGBERT N. VAILE, late of the United States Army, have received the following subscriptions in aid of and for the organization of this regiment:

Roosevelt & Son	$100	A. Belmont	$25
Samuel Mitchill, Jr.	100	R. W. Cameron	25
J. Q. Jones	50	Sturges & Co.	25
W. B. Duncan	50	J. W. Schmidt & Co.	25
M. Howland	50	Carrmann & Co.	25
Meigs & Greenleaf	50	Total	$525

Further contributions may be sent to Messrs. SHUFORD, TILESTON & Co., or to E. B. PLACE, Esq., Treasurer. General recruiting office No. 423 Broadway.

THE CAMERON LEGION.

This regiment is rapidly filling up, and those young men who are desirous of serving their country will do well in enrolling their names in this regiment. The men have most excellent barracks, on a fine camp ground, situated at Saltersville, New-Jersey, on the banks of Newark Bay. The barracks are well supplied with new mattresses and blankets, and with full kits in the sustenance department. The pay of the recruits commences at the time of enlistment. Recruiting offices, No. 209 Hudson-street, New-York, Capt. EDWARD FEARON and Lieut. BLOSSER; corner De Kalb and Marcy avenues, Brooklyn, Lieut. THEODORE E. FROST; and at corner Fulton-avenue and Fort Green-place, under charge of Lieut. ARTHUR J. KING. General head-quarters, No. 44 Greenwich-street, New-York.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M. BEING PAID OFF.

Three companies of this regiment were paid off yesterday, at the Head-quarters, 594 Broadway. Some dissatisfaction has arrisen, on account of the men having to pay for their uniforms. The men are to receive $24 25 each, from which $12 50 is to be deducted for dress. This the men refuse to pay, but Col. BATTERFIELD states that the uniforms must be paid for.

REQUIEM-MASS FOR THE DEAD OF THE SIXTYNINTH REGIMENT.

At St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church an interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning. It consisted in a solemn Requiem Mass being celebrated for the repose of the souls of the soldiers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment who were slain at the battle of Stone Bridge. The church was thronged with people, many of whom were returned soldiers of the Sixty-ninth. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Agricole Paur, the organist, rendered Mozart's Requiem Mass in a very striking manner. The principal soloists were, soprano, Mme. Stephanie; contralto, Mme. Fr. Kline; tenor, Mr. Hartman, and basso, Mr. Graff. The German Leiderkranz furnished an excellent chorus. The Mass was celebrated by Father Mooney, pastor of St. Bridget's and chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, assisted by several priests.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. BARNUM has got a hippopotamus, and a Nubian keeper who speaks English with an Oriental accent. About the hippopotamus there is no sort of doubt, and we would be the last to cast a shadow of a suspicion upon the child of the Sun who looks after so distinguished a visitor for us. When the first hippopotamus was taken to England the fashionable world there was moved to its centre. He was regarded as a rival of the Duke of Buckingham, and by the affability of his manners and his readiness to dine with every one who asked him, did in point of fact supersede that lamented nobleman. The Duke had to fall back on turtle-soup and corporation dinners, and a sphere of action where a respectable hippopotamus with any sense of *caste* could not be expected to shine. But as a promiscuous gobbler his career was ended. Mr. BARNUM'S hippopotamus is young. This, indeed, is his first season. He is bashful, like many another young swell, and retires into obscure corners, until he is wanted in the refreshment room. Offer him something to eat and he is seen to advantage. He will open his mouth for you to an extent that is truly appalling in these hard times. You can drop in a cob of corn, as if you were posting a letter, and see him chew it somewhere deep down in his throat, where his masticators appear to be located. A word from the keeper will send him diving in the water, where he seems well content to remain, until compelled to come to the surface for a breath of fresh air. On these occasions, his amiable face presents the appearance of a block of gutta percha on which some prentice hand had vainly endeavored to depict the countenance of a calf. In point of size, Mr. BARNUM'S hippopotamus does not compare with the specimen in London, but its huge proportions will not fail to strike the visitor even now. In a few years he will get over the disadvantage of comparison with his European brethren. Every one has an idea of what a hippopotamus is like. Look at a cow, or a mammoth hog, through a very knotty pane of glass, where the best features are sure to be exaggerated, and you get a notion of our friend. He has a tail without a kink in it, but otherwise porcine, and by its symmetry perfectly distracting to the mind of a well-regulated dog. Take him for all in all, we doubt if we shall ever look upon his like again. Decidedly, Mr. BARNUM has the greatest novelty, and most valuable curiosity in the country. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing the hippopotamus.

ARREST OF A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Early on Tuesday evening, information was received at the several Police Station-houses that a large company of counterfeiters were abroad, and that from the best information of which the Police were possessed, it was believed that a very extensive and deep laid plot to flood the City with spurious money was about to be put into execution. The Captains of the respective Precincts at once directed the patrolmen to notify the merchants and shopkeepers of the attempt, and it was owing to this fact that the contemplated fraud was in a great measure frustrated. The spurious money intended to be circulated consisted of $5 bills on the Judson Bank of Ogdensburgh, in this State. Near a dozen arrests were made by the officers of the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards for passing and attempting to pass these notes. CHARLES TOMLINSON, an agent, PETER NIVISON, a reputed merchant, JOHN WHEELER, a broker, WILLIAM STARTLING and LUCIUS RICHARDSON, liquor-dealers, were arrested in the Fourteenth Ward for passing these bills in Broadway, Howard and Crosby streets, and WM. SMITH presented one of them to a barkeeper in payment for drinks. The barkeeper declined to receive it, and handed it back, at the same time saying he did not think it was good. A man present desired to look at the bill, and when reaching his hand to receive it, SMITH quickly snatched it and thrust it into his mouth, and two witnesses testify that he swallowed it. Upon the person of NIVISON was found four of the $5 bills on the Judson Bank, and a counterfeit $2 bill on the Warren Bank, of Rhode Island. JOHN CROSS was also arrested for passing one of the bills upon CHARLES A. ROSS, a barkeeper in Broadway. Justice STEERS held all the parties for trial. HENRY READING and JOHN DAVIS attempted to pass one of the bills upon Officer SIMMONS. They were both taken in charge by Detective BENNET, and held for a final hearing before Justice OSBORN. Quite a number of other parties are known to have passed these bills upon unsuspecting tradesmen, and they will soon be arrested, for the Police have a full description of them, and are on the watch. The rogues attempted at the same time to flood Brooklyn with the worthless paper, and quite a number of bills were successfully passed off there the same evening. The bills are well calculated to deceive a good judge of money.

A CHILD MURDERED BY ITS FATHER.—At Bellevue Hospital, yesterday afternoon, Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body of a child about eighteen months old, named THERESA HEES, who died from injuries inflicted by her father, CASPAR HEES. The facts of the case, as elicited from the witnesses, are as follows: On the 21st of June, the accused, a woman who passed as his wife, but to whom he was not married, and their three children, took passage on board the *Herzogin Von Braband*, Capt. G. A. BELING, from the port of Bremen to New-York. On the passage HEES was seen to commit various outrages upon this infant child, so much so, that upon several occasions it was remarked by the other passengers to be of the most brutal character. On one occasion the Captain interfered, and told HEES that he would be severely punished if he did not cease his brutality to the child. This for a time seemed to have the desired effect, but a few days afterwards HEES informed the mate of the fact that his child was dead, and on the following morning the matter was reported to Capt. BELING. He at once examined the body of the child, and found several marks of violence upon the neck and head, and from its general appearance he had no hesitation in saying that death was caused by strangulation. Dr. ADOLPH A. RIESHORST, who was a passenger on board, was called to examine the body, and gave it as his opinion that death was caused by strangulation. On the arrival of the vessel at this port on Monday last, HEES was handed over to the Harbor Police, and Coroner JACKMAN summoned to hold an inquest on the body. After hearing the testimony, of which the above is the substance, the Jury rendered a verdict "That THERESA HEES came to her death by strangulation, at the hands of CASPER HEES, her father, on the 10th day of August, 1861." The crime not having been committed in this County, and the Coroner therefore having no authority, on the verdict of the Jury, to commit the prisoner, he was transferred to the custody of the Bremen Consul.

VESSELS IN QUARANTINE—YELLOW FEVER.—There are now some sixteen vessels anchored in the Lower Quarantine, a portion of which are discharging cargo, preparatory to being permitted to come to the City. There are several cases of sickness on board the Floating Hospital, and recently there was a death on one of the vessels from well-marked yellow fever. Considerable uneasiness is felt lest the contagion may reach the City through lightermen or vessels which may be permitted to leave Quarantine before being properly cleansed. The Commissioners of Emigration disavow all connection with the establishment, and wish it understood that all matters pertaining to it belong to the Board of Commissioners for the Removal of Quarantine.

ARREST OF A CONFEDERATE BEARER OF DISPATCHES—HE IS A COUSIN OF THE BRITISH CONSUL AT CHARLESTON, S. C.—Superintendent KENNEDY received a dispatch from Washington yesterday morning, directing him to arrest a person of the name of ROBERT MUIR, from Charleston, S. C. Sergeant YOUNG, of the Detective Police, was detailed for the duty. Keeping strict watch, he found that Mr. MUIR intended going to Europe by the steamer *Africa*. He was permitted to go on board, and was there taken into custody. Upon being searched, papers were found upon him which showed he was a bearer of dispatches from the rebels. He is a cousin of the British Consul at Charleston, S. C.

AN EMIGRANT LOSES FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—Mr. CASSERLY, the Secretary of the Commissioners of Emigration, was yesterday engaged in investigating the case of a recently arrived German emigrant, named FREDERICK BEHRMAN, who landed from Bremen on Sunday last from the ship *Thurnelda*. BEHRMAN brought with him a draft for $500, with which to purchase a little farm in the West. He got his draft cashed, and under the lead of an unlicensed runner, named GEORGE BOEHME, soon found his way to a low place in Greenwich-street, (No. 61,) where, for the time, he gave his attentions to a damsel named SARAH ABRAHAMS, spending his substance in riotous living. On coming to himself, he surveyed his bag which had contained his five hundred dollars in gold, and found in it twelve copper coins. Hereupon he returned to the Emigration head-quarters and related his misadventure. An officer was found, who took the suspected girl into custody, but the runner could not be found. The girl denied all knowledge of the money. An affidavit of the parties was taken and the case handed over to the Police Justice.

THE MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Prince NAPOLEON and suite, yesterday, paid a visit to the different Institutions on the Islands; they were escorted by Mr. SIMEON DRAPER. Afterwards he dined with Mayor WOOD, at his residence near Bloomingdale. The members of the Union Club will entertain the Prince to-day. On account of Mrs. LINCOLN'S expected arrival in this City, and who will call upon Princess CLOTHILDE, the imperial party have postponed their visit to Niagara. To-night the Orchestra of the Academy of Music will serenade the Princess at the New-York Hotel.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly session yesterday, President VERPLANCK in the chair. No business of public interest was transacted. There have arrived at this port to date 51,802 emigrants, against 65,978 last year. The arrivals for the week are only 453. Receipts, $147,192 94; disbursements, $132,300 29; balance in Bank, $16,104 07.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of MICHAEL CARROL, a native of Ireland, 24 years of age, who died by reason of injuries received in falling from the third-story window of house No. 141 Leonard-street, on the 4th inst. His injuries, which were internal, terminated fatally on Tuesday.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, on the body of an unknown man, who was found drowned at the foot of King-street, North River. The deceased was about five feet ten inches in height; light hair, mixed with gray; had on dark cloth pants, a blue pea-jacket and gaiters.

DEATH IN THE STREET.—Early yesterday morning a man, name unknown, was found lying on the sidewalk in the Eleventh-avenue, near Nineteenth-street. He was found to be in a dying condition when taken up, and died very soon after his arrival at Bellevue Hospital, whither he was immediately conveyed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

THE SHERIFF FAILS IN HIS ATTEMPT TO OBEY THE ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT.

In obedience to the order of Judge GARRISON, of the King's County Court, Mr. Sheriff CAMPBELL, accompanied by Deputy-Sheriffs HIGGINS and DALLON, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, started for Fort Hamilton, to arrest Col. BURKE, commanding officer at that place, for disobeying the writ of *habeas corpus*, requiring him to bring into Court the Baltimore Police Commissioners, placed in his custody by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and also to bring before the said Court the Commissioners aforesaid.

The Sheriff decided to take the Home Guard and Juvenile Zouaves, as had been suggested, as a power to enable him to enforce the order of the Court, and, as was predicted, he failed in accomplishing the object of his mission. The Sheriff's party reached the main entrance at Fort Hamilton, at about 10 o'clock, where their further progress was stopped by a vigilant sentinel. The Officer of the Day was called for, and through him a request was made to see the commanding officer, Col. BURKE. There was no such gentleman to be seen as Col. BURKE; but another officer appeared as commandant. The Sheriff at a glance said that it was useless to attempt to see Col. BURKE, and, as the Police Commissioners were safely lodged in Fort Lafayette, and being wholly unprovided with pontoons or launches, he wisely arrived at the conclusion that his only course was to retire, which he did in good order. The Sheriff says that he was treated very courteously by the officers on duty, but they were unyielding in their determination to obey the orders of their superior officers.

Arriving in the city, Sheriff CAMPBELL returned the following papers to Judge GARRISON, with the return attached to each indorsed on the back:

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES HOWARD AND OTHERS—ATTACHMENT AGAINST COL. MARTIN BURKE.

State of New-York, County of Kings.

To the Sheriff of the County of Kings, Greeting: It appearing satisfactorily to me, on oath, that Col. MARTIN BURKE, Commandant at Fort Lafayette, to whom a writ of *habeas corpus* was directed and delivered, commanding him to bring before me Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, John G. Davis and D. D. Hinks in the said writ mentioned, has refused to obey said writ according to the command thereof, by not producing the said Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, John G. Davis and D. D. Hinks before me, and also, by not making a full and explicit return to such writ within the time limited by law; and no sufficient excuse having been shown for such refusal,

These are therefore to authorize and command you, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, forthwith to arrest the said Col. MARTIN BURKE, and to bring him immediately before me, at my office in the City of Brooklyn, in said county.

Given under my hand and seal, at the city and county aforesaid, on the 12th day of August, 1861.

SAMUEL GARRISON,
Kings County Judge.

A. R. WOOD, J. C. VAN LOON, Attorneys.
C. W. THOMAS, Clerk.

On the above, the following return was made:

I am unable to arrest the within named Col. MARTIN BURKE, as within commanded, the said Col. MARTIN BURKE being Commandant of Fort Lafayette and Fort Hamilton. I have endeavored to obtain entrance and access to Fort Hamilton and Lafayette, which are held by armed troops, and am not able to serve the writ, and have no power or means within my control sufficient for that purpose.

ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Kings County.

Dated BROOKLYN, Aug. 14, 1861.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES HOWARD AND OTHERS—PRECEPT.

State of New-York, County of Kings.

To the Sheriff of the County of Kings: Whereas, a writ of *habeas corpus* has heretofore been issued by me, directed to Col. MARTIN BURKE, commandant at Fort Lafayette, in the County of Kings, in which he was commanded to have the bodies of Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, John G. Davis, and D. D. Hinks, by him imprisoned or held in custody, and obtained as it was said; together with the time and cause of such imprisonment or detention; and which writ has been duly served upon the said MARTIN BURKE: and whereas, the said MARTIN BURKE has refused to produce the bodies of the said Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, John G. Davis, and D. D. Hinks, according to the command of said writ, and for which refusal an attachment has been issued against the said MARTIN BURKE:

These are, therefore, to command you, in the name of the People of the State of New York, forthwith to bring before me the said Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell, John G. Davis, and D. D. Hinks, at my office, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings.

Given under my hand and seal, at the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1861. SAMUEL GARRISON,
[Kings County Judge.

A. R. WOOD, J. C. VAN LOON, Attorneys.
C. W. THOMAS, Clerk.

The return to the above precept was as follows:

I am unable to bring the within-named Charles Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell, John G. Davis, and D. D. Hinks, or either of them, before the Hon. Samuel Garrison, County Judge of Kings County, as required by the within writ, because I cannot find them, or either of them, or obtain access to them, or either of them; nor is there any power or means within my control for that purpose. ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL,
Sheriff of Kings County.

Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 14, 1861.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee held a meeting at the Capitol on Tuesday evening. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, TUNIS G. BERGEN, Esq., was called to the Chair. The Committee of Six, on Resolutions, appointed at a previous meeting, was called on for a report, when two reports were presented. The first, signed by JOHN WHITE, TUNIS G. BERGEN and JOSEPH WILSEN, embraced the declaration that the Republican Party caused the war, and favored the calling of a National Convention, to arrange terms of peace between the rebels and the Government. The other report, presented by Mr. H. C. PAGE, was in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, as the only means of securing a permanent peace, and pledging the Democracy of Kings County to an unqualified support of the Government in all constitutional acts. Both reports were laid on the table. The Committee decided upon holding the primary meetings on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., and then adjourned.

New-Jersey.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—The Second Rifle Regiment, of New-York, composed principally of Germans, have been encamped for the past ten or twelve days on the old United States Arsenal grounds, at Bergen Hill, which is admirably adapted for that purpose. There are at present eight full companies that have been sworn into the United States service, and two additional companies are expected on in a day or two. The regiment is officered by experienced men. Their names are as follows: Colonel—Robert G. Beige, of Hoboken; Lieutenant-Colonel—Kleefesh; Major—Vangerber; Adjutant—Afwoellmer; Quartermaster—Louis Simon; Surgeon—Dr. Schultz; Assistant-Surgeon—Dr. Reissberg. Co. A—Capt. von Steinhausen; Co. B—Capt. Van Uhlden; Co. C—Capt. Van Der Bosch; Co. D—Capt. Vogel; Co. E—Capt. Worch; Co. F—Capt. Konig; Co. G—Capt. Battcher; Co. H—Capt. Hoffmann; Co. I—Capt. Campe; Co. K—Capt. Rathe, Col. BEYER is a graduate of the Artillery School of Potsdam, near Berlin, and has served in the Holstein war as Captain of a Brigade. Lieut.-Col. KLEEFESH is a translator and author of several military works. The Captains have all served in the same capacity in Prussia, Austria and the United States Armies. The First Lieutenants have all served in armies of Europe, and this country. The regiment expects marching orders the last of the present month.

INQUESTS—VERDICT OF CENSURE.—Coroner DOKELLY, of Hudson City, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a laborer named EDWARD ROWEN, employed in excavating at the west end of the New-York and Erie Tunnel, on the extension of the Morris and Essex road, who lost his life by the caving in of an embankment. It appeared, in evidence, that the men had undermined an embankment until it was considered unsafe by the foreman, but that he afterwards set the men to work in it, and while so engaged it caved in, killing ROWEN and slightly injuring several others. The jury found that JAS. M. CODSWILL, foreman, was guilty of neglect of duty for sending deceased to work in the embankment knowing it to be unsafe. The same Coroner also held an inquest on the remains of an infant about 6 months old, found buried on the flats near the Patterson plank road, by some men who were engaged mowing. The body was about three inches under ground, and had evidently been there for six months or more. A verdict of death from unknown causes was rendered.

Krupp's Cast-steel Guns.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As you have made some statements commendatory of Mr. KRUPP'S cast steel guns, we beg leave to present the following facts:

Thousands of cannon have been made, including some for nearly every State in Europe, and also for the Pasha of Egypt. For the Prussian Government six hundred of one size alone, (6-pounders,) breech-loading and rifled, have been furnished.

Mr. KRUPP'S heaviest hammer is forty tons, with a fall of ten feet. The largest ingot of cast steel is also forty tons, or upward, and if forged into a propeller shaft of two feet in diameter, would be fifty-two feet long, without allowing for waste.

But this large ingot is intended for a gun, which, when finished, will weigh but ten tons. The diameter of the bore will be twelve inches, and the length fifteen feet.

The borings alone will weigh three tons, and the rest of the waste arises from external turnings, to insure perfect homogeneousness in the metal.

Yours respectfully,
THOS. PROSSER & SON,
No. 28 Platt-st. ee, N. Y.

The Post-office and the Army.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

The New York Post-office was strongly represented among those who fought for the Union at Manassas. At the head of the catalogue stands the name of the glorious COCORAN, the brave Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was, at the time of entering the Army, a clerk in the Registry Department. He left his official post but a few days before he led forth his noble regiment to the defence of the Capital.

The Old Dutch Church Post-office contributed to the New-York regiments as follows:

Michael Cocoran, Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment; Ebenezer J. Hyde, Seventh Regiment; S. M. Kellinger, Seventh Regiment; Beverly Clark, Seventy-first Regiment; Henry Liebenau, Jr., Seventy-first Regiment; George Young, Eighth Regiment; Thomas Story, Eighth Regiment; Charles Wolfe, Twelfth Regiment; James Mandeville

SITUATIONS WANTED FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, in the country preferred, by a neat genteel young girl, who has followed her trade in the City, but has not her recommendations at present on account of dull times; she feels competent to do light housework, and assist in any manner she may be required; will endeavor to make herself generally useful; wages not much of an object if she has a comfortable home. Answers may be addressed to POLLY, Box 184 Times Office. P. S.—Reference will be given from her recent employers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable American Protestant young woman, with first-class City reference, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing, or sewing and plain sewing; is fond of children and very willing and obliging; is very neat about her person; a moderate salary required; no high wages. Call at No. 820 Broadway, up stairs, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamber-work and waiting, or would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and housework, or to do general housework, by a young woman who lived six years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 193 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washing and ironing, or can do French cooking; good references from her last place, corner 30th-st. and 6th-av., first floor, over grocery.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman, with reference, wishes a situation; is a neat and tidy chambermaid, kind nurse, prompt waitress and a neat, plain sewer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., 3 doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A young woman, with undoubted references, desires a situation, in City or country, in either of the above capacities; has no objection to general housework; will endeavor to please her employer in every particular. Wages low to a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with three years' reference, wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; she thoroughly understands her business in every respect; is neat in her person; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST EXCELLENT WOMAN wishes a situation as thorough cook, or cook and to assist the laundress; is a most excellent baker of bread, biscuit, and makes very good desserts, pastry, soups, meats, &c.; good disposition, and particularly neat about her person and kitchen; best of City reference given; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A NICE, TIDY, SOBER, HONest and industrious girl, with excellent City references, wants a situation in country or City; will take moderate wages; is a first-rate cook and laundress, or nurse, seamstress, chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; a good baker. Good City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to do general housework; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at the corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st., over the tailor store.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, by a respectable Protestant German girl; would not object to do chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable, strong and well-disposed German girl desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker, washes and irons in the best style; is not afraid of work; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, who has lived a year in her last place, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is also a splendid baker of bread, biscuit, pastry, and understands fine washing and ironing; has no objections to the country; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant, a situation in a private family, by a young woman who is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer; best City reference as to character and competency. Call or address E. S., No. 72 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., New-York.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN EXPERIENCED PERson wants a situation to do general housework in a small private family, in the country or City; best of City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, to do general housework; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 West 24th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a private family; good City references given. Apply at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted by a young girl, 16 years of age, (of Scotch parentage,) in any capacity where she can be usefully and respectably employed, without being too laborious; has been accustomed to housework; can also sew nicely. Address T. U., No. 331 West 16th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A hard-working young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation, either in City or country, to do housework; is a good baker of bread and pies; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID AND DRESSMAKER.—A Wanted, a situation by a genteel, neat young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or else chamberwork and take care of children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would prefer the country; seeks a pleasant home with a private family; has recently worked at her trade. Reference for character will be given. Address ELLEN, Box No. 184 Times Office.

AS NURSE.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is a German, but speaks English and French fluently; is perfectly capable of teaching either of the above languages. Call at No. 14 6th-av.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable, healthy young woman, who has lost her child, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 36 East 14th-st., southwest corner of University-place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENded Protestant Scotch woman wants a situation as first-rate laundress; understands French fluting, &c.; or as chambermaid and dairymaid. Call at No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., in the Institute.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as laundress. Best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would not object to a place in the country, or to assist in the chamberwork. Call or address E. ADVERTISER, No. 626 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, who resides with her parents and is a neat sewer, would like a situation in a respectable family as nurse, or would do light chamberwork and waiting; the country preferred. Address M. J. D., for three days, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, as waitress, and also as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., near 5th-av.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages; for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended by several gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address J. S., at Mr. Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., or Box No. 197 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses and will be found obliging and civil; can produce long and satisfactory references. Address P. S. H., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses, and can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address M., No. 171 Grand-st., in the harness-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest and industrious man who thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference. Call, or address for two days, No. 75 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANted, situations by a man and wife; one as coachman, has a knowledge of gardening and understands washing perfectly; the other as nurse and seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress; excellent references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 6 Union-court, University-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good, careful driver, and is also experienced in the care of greenhouses; will be willing and obliging to his employer in all respects; the best City and country references produced. Address, for three days, S. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted as coachman or groom, by a young man who can produce the most satisfactory City and country recommendations; discharged in consequence of his late employer going out of the country; would keep a small garden in order if required; and go at wages to correspond with the times. Address W. B., Box No. 113 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a single young man, a situation as coachman or groom; can whom understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 196 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of City reference, and no objection to the country. Address W. B., Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE single man, fully practised in all the departments of his business; has had 17 years of first-class practice both in this and the old country; highest reference. Address O. P. No. 31 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER, COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations by an industrious man and wife, without incumbrance; the man as good kitchen gardener; can take good care of horses and cattle; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, and to make herself generally useful; the most satisfactory references given for ability and trustworthiness. Address K. W., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS HOUSE PAINTER.—EMPLOYMENT wanted at painting, graining, paperhanging, calcomining, destempering or fresco, either in hotels or private houses, at half the usual price. Address PAINTER, Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, speaking and writing English, wants to find a situation as porter, and to make himself useful in a store, wholesale or retail; dry goods store preferred, having been in the same before; small wages no objection; the best references, furnished by the first houses in the City. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Box No. 204 Times Office.

A USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations—the man is an excellent farmer, coachman and gardener; knows how to work, and willing to do it; the wife can cook, bake, make butter, and wash and iron first rate. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

A WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family, restaurant, or hotel; he is a first-class waiter, and can furnish the best references; he speaks French, English, and Spanish. Address, for two days, C. H., Box No. 201 Times Office.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANÇAIS CONNAISSANT le service de table desire se placer dans une famille privée. Adresse B. N., Box No. 196 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation in a business place where he can make himself useful to his employer; is a good penman and quick at figures. Address J. C., Box No. 202 Times Office, for two days.

TWO YOUNG MEN WILL GIVE $5 EACH to any one enabling them to work their passage to San Francisco. Address F. P. S., Eagle Hotel, No. 14 Greenwich-st.

ANY PERSON IN THE COUNTRY WISHing the services of one or two half-orphan American boys, until they are 19 or 21 years of age, can have them bound to them by addressing MARION HOYT, Greenpoint, L. I., giving name, residence and satisfactory reference.

HELP WANTED.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a cash dry goods jobbing-house; none need apply except those having a large acquaintance with cash buyers. Address, with name, stating last or present situation, Box No. 747 Post-office.

A BOY WANTED.—WANTED, A BOY, IN A Wholesale Dry Goods Store; salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, in a family of four, a cook washer and ironer; none need apply who cannot give undoubted reference as to honesty, steady habits, &c. Apply to-day at 15th-st., second door from 3d-av., South Brooklyn; Greenwood cars.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family, a woman who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; she must be strong and healthy, and give satisfactory references for sobriety, honesty and good conduct. Such a one, who wishes to obtain a permanent situation, may apply at No. 5 St. Mark's-place, Leroy-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE, A PROTestant woman, who can come well recommended as to character and capacity for taking the whole care of two young children. Call, from 9 till 3, at No. 169 West 43d-st.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, FOUR girls to travel to California and Europe, clerk for a steamer, one barkeeper. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated 100 METROPOLITAN HOTEL RECIPES, and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECIPE. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 12 cents. $6 to $10 a week made sure. No talking requisite, a circular that every one reads effects its object. Call or send for a circular. STAFFORD & CO., Publishers, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 83c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 42½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO NAUTICAL MEN.—THOSE OF EXPErience and of knowledge can have situations as watch officers or acting masters, after passing an examination before the Board, which will meet at 10 A. M. on FRIDAY, at E. & G. W. Blunt's, No. 179 Water-st.
Those having a knowledge of gunnery will be preferred.
E. NYE,
S. L. TAYLOR, } Commissioners.
GEO. W. BLUNT,

I WILL GIVE $100 TO ANY GENTLEMAN that will find me a situation on the Metropolitan City police. I have the best petition from highest gentlemen, with whom I resided for the last 15 years; or the Central Park Police. A note addressed to B. F. E., Box No. 189 Times Office, will be attended to.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EXchanged her parasol for a sun umbrella, in pew No. 4, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's farewell sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDEwheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted; such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A BRUSSELS OR TAPESTRY CARpet, for a room 15½ by 16½ feet; must be a light ground, and but little used; no second-hand furniture dealers need apply. Address H. HUSTED, Box No. 118 Times Office.

WANTED—A PAIR OF LARGE GLOBES. Address, stating price, &c., P. FARRELL, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:
No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.
No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.
No. 143.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856.
The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, 10TH INST., A POCKET BOOK, containing about fifty dollars, sundry notes, commutation tickets, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Brewster & Baldwin's Carriage Repository, No. 786 Broadway, or advising me where to call for it. ALFRED E. SMITH, Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., Axle Factory.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN, AUG. 14, A MOUSEcolored HORSE, with white star on forehead, left hind foot white, with black mane and tail and black stripe down the back; 15 hands high. The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to J. J. RAPPELYEA, Throop-av., near DeKalb, Brooklyn.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 307 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame DON BERNARD, nee de Rochefoncoy, formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 147 Madison-av., corner of 33d-st., New-York. There is a Primary Department.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss DEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 19 East 16th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 598 Broadway; and at the School.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEWRochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

A CARD FOR THE TIMES.—GREAT REDUCtion, and no money in advance, viz.: Private writing lessons $1, class 50 cents. A good hand guaranteed in ten lessons—great improvement in five. Academies No. 6 4th-av., New-York, and No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.—TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A THOROughly educated, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment. She is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: Higher English, French, which she speaks fluently, Spanish and the first principles of music; or would assume the duties of governess to small children. The very highest references, &c., can be offered. Compensation of no importance. Parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly solicited not to respond. Address at once, R. G., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A young man, as assistant in a boys' family boarding-school. Apply, personally, at the Summit Seminary. Summit is twenty miles from New-York, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. WM. B. STOUGHTON,
Summit, N. J.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE wishes a situation as principal of a thriving academy. Can furnish the best of references respecting his experience and success in such a position. Address, stating terms, &c., TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

A FRENCH TEACHER—WANTED IN BROOKlyn, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. every Wednesday, for forty weeks, a first-class French teacher—a Protestant gensleman preferred. Address, stating terms, Box I, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an experienced lady teacher, competent to instruct in nearly every branch which may be required. Best references given. Address Miss DEERING, East Hampton, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS TUTOR.—A GERMAN DOCTOR OF PHILOSophy desires a situation as tutor to a private family, or as professor in a college; best of references given. Address E. M., Box No. 168 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF AMPLE QUALIFIcations and experience, would be glad to occupy his leisure in private Schools, or with private Pupils. Address Box No. 87 Broadway Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A German lady, (recently from Europe,) who speaks German, French and English, desires a situation in a private family, to be with children, or to do housekeeping; salary no object; good reference given. Address, stating particulars, Y. Z., No. 192 Stanton-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 206 acres; several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy; within ten minutes' walk of the depôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depôt, Waverly house.
S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 139 ACRES, 100 under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 155 West 21st-st.

WANTED.—A FARM OF 30 OR 40 ACRES LAND, in a good state of cultivation, good buildings, &c., within two hours of the City. Address B. W. T., Box No. 113 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED or unimproved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River in the beautiful City of Mystic, Conn., consisting of about an acre of ground, six cottage houses, and a splendid mansion, built in the Italian style, all in perfect order.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYtown, a large modern-built house, nearly new, with carriage-house and stable, about an acre of ground, abundance of fine fruit, and a view of the Hudson; near the depôt. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy.
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front residence, No. 9 West 28th-st., New-York; house 25 feet 6 inches by 56 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; modern style; hot and cold water; heaters, &c. Also, the four story and basement brown stone front building, 20 by 78, No. 43 Dey-st., New-York. Also, elegant country seat at Ossining; new; sixteen rooms; fine view of Hudson; barn; carriage, ice and out houses; fishponds; fruit; and twenty-seven acres, all tillable. For sale to close estate. SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, Attorneys for Executor, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 191 Times Office.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are patentedly counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an entire success.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of "toadstool" "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base coin or exit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Prices of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scaus Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Bling or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Falling or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Dischargres, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequ

[illegible] & CO.,
BANKERS,
[illegible] and Nassau sts., New-York.
[illegible] Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers [illegible] the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST [illegible] SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities [illegible] Asia, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe [illegible] &c.

[illegible] STATES AND CANADA.
[illegible] Bankers, as agents of Messrs. DUN[illegible] Great Britain, London, [illegible] Aug. 8, 1861, the [illegible] Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.
The [illegible] draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches [illegible] be propelled with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each [illegible] and stern of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the commencement to be one hundred feet [illegible] with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by [illegible].
The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.
The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, fresheners, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for use service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.
The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.
The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.
The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.
The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheels to be overhung.
Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.
The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by [illegible] guarantors that if awarded they will execute the [illegible].
The conditions of Government contracts will be [illegible] to be made at four different intervals [illegible] progresses, retaining one-fifth of the [illegible] ninety days after the delivery of the [illegible] defects that may be discovered within [illegible] time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.
The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must [illegible] the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.
The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.
The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.
These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.
Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.
The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.
1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.
2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.
3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.
4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.
The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.
The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.
An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.
No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.
Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.
Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.
The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:
For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.
The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.
If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.
NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*
Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)
I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty-to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.
A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.
The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.
Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CORNER HOWARD AND MERCER STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATUADAY, the 17th inst., at which time they will be publicly opened, for ten thousand small tents like the French "tente abri," a sample of which may be seen in this office.
The work required in the fabrication of these tents will admit of the employment of women. Employers of that class of operatives are invited to bid accordingly.
Two sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, whose names will be given with the bid.
The privilege is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to Major D. H. VINTON,
Quartermaster United States Army

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 23d inst., for one good propellers, of 250 to 400 tons, copper-fastened, of about 200 tons measurement, fast sailers.
Also, some steam tug-boats, suitable for sea service, of 120 to 300 tons register, machinery and hulls to be in good condition.
Proposals from owners, in writing, addressed to NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, No. 54 Exchange-place, naming lowest price, will receive attention.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent, on and after the 20th day of August inst.
Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse, all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst.
By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug 10, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF $3 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, and is payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,
CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DEFOREST MANICE against SALLY L. HARRIS, wife of Francis L. Harris, formerly Sally L. Kane, administratrix of, &c., of Cornelius V. S. Kane, deceased, Francis L. Harris, Mary E. Gould, wife of Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Edward S. Gould, Jr., Sarah D. Gould and Isaac T. Storm.—Summons—for relief. To the defendants above named and each of them. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of July, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, July 17, 1861.
HASLEY & MANICE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jy18-law6wTh* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—JOHN A. FOUNTAIN, plaintiff, against CHARLES SWAN and Mary his wife, Jesse Johnson, Dennis Keeley, Elwood Taylor and Lucy Rose, defendants.—Summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 21, 1861.
GEORGE CAITLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1861.
GEORGE CAITLIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy18-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—CORNELIA M. HARTSHORN against ANDIE S. HARTSHORN, Summons for Relief. To Andie S. Hartshorn, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Cornelia M. Hartshorn, Plaintiff, a copy of which has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Chenango, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his Law Office at Norwich, Chenango County N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Norwich, N. Y., July 11, 1861.
D. L. FOLLETT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy18-law6wTh* Norwich, N. Y.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE Discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis, and State of New-York. Notice first published June 20, 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of the County of Lewis, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, N. Y., on the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. N. B. SYLVESTER,
Attorney for Insolvent.
je20-law10wTh.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 80 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.
July 16, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BENJAMIN H. WOODWORTH is no longer a member of the firm of WILLIAM BARKER & COMPANY, having retired from said firm this day.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STEAMBOATS.

SEE NEW ARRANGEMENT.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBB'S FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING, HAVERSTRAW, GRASSY POINT AND VERPLANKS.—The steamer JOHN LINING, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE ALBANY.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 6¾ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8¾ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 6¾ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8¾ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 6? P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 9 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 9¾ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3¾ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3¾ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3¾ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7¾ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3¾ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3¾ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8¾ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3¾ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8¾ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3¾ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKIN, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4¼ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2¼ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3¼ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 7 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3¼ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3¼ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3¼ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3¼ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9 30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—LANDS at foot of Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
" " Jay-st., at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
" " Pier No. 8 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M. making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch, at ..... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at ..... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return	$1 00
Tilton's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.	LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.
Tenth-st. ..... 7:15 A. M.	Spring-st. ..... 8:10 A. M.
Broome-st. ..... 7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st. ..... 8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip ..... 7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4 ..... 9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7¼ o'clock; Spring-st., 7½; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY GOODS.
3,000 Double Haversacks.
3,000 Government Patent Canteens.
5,000 Water-proof Blankets. And other articles for sale by F. C. WAGNER, No. 91 Liberty-st., New-York.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—PARRS' CELEBRATED Patent Army Chest when opened forms a table and contains camp stools and all the culinary arrangements, with an apparatus for cooking for a mess of four; weight, 40 pounds. Recommended to the Army by President Lincoln, Ex-President Millard Fillmore, M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army; Jos. K. A. Mansfield, Brigadier-General Commanding. For sale and on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & CO.'S, Price, $19 each.

FOR SALE—A CAPTAIN'S REGULATION UNIform, consisting of overcoat, dress-coat and epaulettes, pants, sword and belt, sash, revolver; price $87. To be seen at No. 84 Chatham-st. Also a military saddle and equipments; price $50.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TEREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A PARTNER, BUSINESS MAN OR physician—the latter preferred—to take an equal interest with the advertiser, who is in possession of a fortune-promising medical patent. Address Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT OCEAN COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
The first-class screw steamer CHARIOT, of the UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEENSTOWN FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 20. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and rail ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $90; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $20.
The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. BOOTH, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 37 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $120
Second Cabin Passage 70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 70
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Litch.
ASIA, Capt. C. J. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Rankin.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Goodin.
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.
Cape May, cabin .....

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Gen. FREMONT has ordered a reorganization of the United States Reserve Corps in St. Louis, to comprise ten regiments of infantry, with a reserve of two companies to each, two companies of cavalry and two batteries of light artillery, the troops to be required to [illegible] the same, subject to the same regulations and receive the same pay as volunteer regiments. Each regiment is to have one company of Sharpshooters and [illegible].

Provost Marshal McKinstry has issued a proclamation calling upon all good citizens to obey the rules it has deemed necessary to establish in order to insure and preserve the public peace. The civil law will remain in force, and the military authority only be used when civil law proves inadequate to maintain the public safety. Any violation of the order will be followed by prompt punishment, regardless of persons or positions.

The *Evening Missourian* and *Bulletin*, two secession papers, have been suppressed.

The reports that Gen. HARDEE is marching on Pilot Knob, and of the destruction of bridges on the Iron Mountain Railroad are untrue.

The houses of two prominent Secessionists were searched to-day, by order of the Provost Marshall, but nothing of a rebellious character was found.

ROLLA, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following items:

"Gen. BIEGEL's command was passed at the Gasconade River, fifty miles west of this place, yesterday (Tuesday) evening, where he had encamped for the night.

The stage route to Springfield has been abandoned, and the stock brought here.

The Postmaster of Springfield has arrived with the mail matter of that office.

About twenty-five large wagons, with fugitives from Springfield, have reached here, and others are on their way.

Judge McBAINE is reported to be at Big Tunnel, twenty-five miles from here with 1,500 malcontents, but very little attention is paid to him or his movements."

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Scouts returned from Charlestown, Missouri, this forenoon, report the rebels 2,000 strong, including infantry, cavalry and artillery. They are encamped at that place. It is rumored that Gen. PRICE's force, 17,000 strong, has advanced 50 miles north of New Madrid; but this lacks confirmation.

OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

A Secessionists just arrived from Nashville says that yesterday the military authorities on the northern Tennessee lines searched the passengers coming northward, and took money from them amounting to $9,000.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Aug. 13, *via* NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.

GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, formerly of the National Army, has been appointed Brigadier-General of the Confederate Army.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The Little Rock *Gazette* suggests the appointment of Gen. JOHNSTON to the command in the Mississippi Valley.

F. A. HODGMAN, a St. LOUIS editor, has been arrested at New-Orleans.

The rebel Congress has accepted, by resolution, the 2d, 3d and 4th clause of the Paris Declaration.

Gen. WISE, on the 7th, reported at White Sulphur Springs, and Gen. FLOYD at Sweet Springs, 16 miles distant, ready for a union with Gen. WISE.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that movements are on foot to render the Fayetteville Arsenal one of construction.

Gen. TWIGGS has undertaken works for the defence of New-Orleans. The *Delta* says the Council placed $250,000 at his disposal.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 13th, says a Cincinnati pilot named BUCHANAN has been arrested at Memphis.

Sixteen miles back of New-Madrid, sixty Missourians routed two hundred Nationals, killing and capturing many. There was another skirmish in the same vicinity by Gen. PILLOW's scouts, which resulted similarly.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Governor's Island is rapidly accumulating recruits, some ten or twelve offices sending weekly into it detachments of able-bodied men. The area of the Island is 25 acres, and there were, a few days since, 180 guns on it. The permanent party consists of 140 men. There are 75 guns on the Castle Battery, 96 in the Garrison, and nine guns on the South Battery. There are buildings at Castle William and the South Battery—the officers' quarters, the ordnance department, the hospital, the school-house, carpenter shop, guardroom, ten-pin alley, billiard-room and sergeant's quarters—the whole making quite a village, which looks very picturesque from the Bay. Annexed is a full list of the Regular Army officers now on the Island, and elsewhere at this station:

C. F. Smith, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Tenth Infantry, Superintending General Recruiting Station and commanding post.

William J. Sloan, Surgeon.

Jas. W. Crawford, Assistant Surgeon.

G. C. Hollingbush, Assistant Surgeon.

C. A. McCall, Acting Assistant Surgeon, Fort Wood.

Joseph Updegraff, Captain Fifth Infanty, Commandant recruits.

H. S. Hawkins, Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S., A. A. Q. M. and Adjutant.

G. W. Vanderbilt, (son of the Commodore.) Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, commanding Fort Wood.

H. Cutting, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, on duty at Fort Wood.

Lieut. Burlie, Ninth Infanty, commanding Fort Lafayette.

W. H. Sterling, Second Lieutenant First Infantry, commanding Fort LaFayette.

M. R. Marston, Second Lieutenant First Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company D.

S. Snyder, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company I.

I. M. Broom, Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company G.

J. T. Price, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company E.

S. M. Sproie, (recruiting in New-York,) Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company H.

W. T. Goldwin, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company D.

Bedloe's Island has also a company of regulars stationed on it. They were sent over to Fort Columbus some time since, as some volunteer regiment was reported to be about drilling on Bedloe's, but returned again to their old post.

All the troops on the Island were yesterday reinforced by two detachments of men recently recruited, one in Philadelphia and the other in Rochester. They were immediately turned over to the command of Capt. SMITH.

The gunpoiter *Curlew* yesterday went on a trial trip, which will decide whether she will be purchased or not. The *Potomac* is rapidly preparing for commission in the stream. The chartered vessel *National Guard* having been detained by the storm, will go to sea to-day. The *Manticello*, steam gun-boat, is fitting out. The *Kuhn*, *Nightingale*, *Pampero*, and the steam gun-boat *Connecticut*, are anchored at the Yard. A few non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps arrived at the Brooklyn Barracks, yesterday, from the National Capital.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN LOST BY THE REBELS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Monday, July 28, 1861.

With the utter want of system on the part of the Government to acquire and communicate information of what transpire, we have to depend upon such reliable statements as we can obtain, from time to time, from those who witness and participate in the great conflicts. The Government itself would [illegible] your correspondence in seeking information from individuals who come on here from the seat of war, and, therefore, cannot be supposed to communicate anything. I have already commented upon this want of system and capacity in the Administration, and need not repeat my remarks. I shall proceed, then, to inform you of what I have learned since I last wrote.

It is claimed without question that at one time during the fight our Army was on the eve of being defeated. This was in the early part of the afternoon. Our lines extended five or six miles, parallel with the course of Bull Run and behind that stream. Gen. BEAUREGARD had intrenched himself here, and had skillfully prepared this place as the battle-field. BEAUREGARD'S headquarters were to the right of the centre of the line, and Gen. JOHNSTON was on the extreme left. Bull Run is an easy fordable stream, except during heavy rains; but, in front of the Army, its banks in most places were high. At the extreme left of our lines this stream had a bend southward, which inclosed the forces there in a sort of semi-circle, and was shallow and easily forded. The enemy first made his appearance in force on the right, in front of BEAUREGARD. He made demonstrations there, as if he had selected that as the battle-ground. He opened and continued a heavy fire from his batteries, but did not advance to make an attack with his infantry. But little damage was done by this distant cannonading. After this had continued for some time, and no advance being made, BEAUREGARD became convinced the attack was to be made in another direction, and that this demonstration was designed to cover the real purpose of the enemy. He proceeded to the left, where JOHNSTON'S wing of the Army was placed, and there he discovered the enemy's columns were arriving, in immense masses, to outflank him, and JOHNSTON engaged in a desperate fight with greatly superior numbers. It was apparent the enemy's purpose was to turn the extreme left of JOHNSTON'S forces. *This was our weakest point, and the movement showed good gene alship.* JOHNSTON had less than 15,000 men with which to resist this attacking column. BEAUREGARD saw instantly the battle-ground was there. He immediately called up the available force near, and directed them to support JOHNSTON. The latter General was making a most gallant defence.

The battle raged furiously for two or three hours. An eye-witness of the scene, who stood on an eminence, about a mile and a quarter off, says he saw the immense masses move to and fro, like the undulations of the waves of the ocean, as the tide of battle inclined to one side or the other. The fate of the day hung in an uncertain balance. The heavy column of the enemy pressed down upon our gallant regiments, and cutting them to pieces with artillery, made them waver. *Detached squads of broken companies and regiments had begun to leave the field, and were making the best of their way for Manassas Junction.*

The day was all but lost. Scattered and exhausted as were our men, victory for a time inclined to favor the overwhelming Army of the enemy; and its General, believing he had gained a victory, dispatched the news to Washington. Happily, at this critical juncture, KERSHAW, CASH and KEMPER stemmed and turned the adverse tide, driving the frightened foe before their accurate fire and rapid charges. Both BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON rallied their forces, and led them in person to the attack. Soon after, ELZEY's and SMITH's brigades, of about four thousand men, came up opportunely and reinforced our Army. *This reinforcement, with the heroic rally made by the Generals, after Kershaw turned the tide of the battle in our favor, decided the fortunes of the field.*

"Great as the victory has been, its results would have been incalculable could we have pursued the flying and terror-stricken enemy to the Long Bridge. And why was it not done? Simply because BEAUREGARD had not the force. Though only a part of the Army was engaged in actual battle, all had been on active duty the whole day. The combined forces of BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON did not exceed thirty-five thousand men in the field. At least half of these were engaged in the fight; the rest were under the fire of the enemy's guns, with an occasional encounter. All, in fact, were on the battle-field and in battle array from the earliest hour in the morning till the defeat in the evening. Every man was needed. There were no reserves."

LAW FOR THE EXPULSION OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE SOUTH.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES."

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That, whenever there shall be declared war between the Confederate States and any foreign nation or Government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the Confederate States by any foreign nation or Government, and the President of the Confederate States shall make public proclamation of the event, or the same shall be proclaimed by act of Congress, *all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or Government, being males of fourteen years of age and upwards, who shall be within the Confederate States, and not citizens thereof, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, or secured and removed as alien enemies; Provided*, that, during the existing war, citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States, with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention, in due form, and acknowledging the authority of the Government of the same, shall not become liable, as aforesaid, nor shall the act extend to citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. The President of the Confederate States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized by his proclamation or other public act, in case of existing or declared war, as aforesaid, to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the Confederate States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish such regulations in the premises as the public safety may require.

SEC. 3. Immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the Confederate States shall, by proclamation, require all citizens of the United States, being males of fourteen years and upwards, within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being citizens of the Confederate States, nor within the proviso of the first section of this act, to *depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of such proclamation*; and such persons remaining within the Confederate States after tha time shall become liable to *be treated as alien enemies*; and in all cases of declared war, as aforesaid, aliens resident within the Confederate States, who shall become liable as enemies, as aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed the time for the disposition of their effects and for departure, which may be stipulated by any treaty with such hostile nation or Government, and when no such treaty may exist, the President shall prescribe such time as may be consistent with the public safety, and accord with the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

SEC. 4. After any declared war, or proclamation as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several Courts of the Confederate States and of each State having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several Judges, and Justices of the Courts of the Confederate States, and they are hereby authorized upon complaint against any alien or alien enemy as aforesaid, or persons coming under the provisions of this act, who shall be resident or remaining in the Confederate States, and at large within the jurisdiction of such Judge or Court, as aforesaid, contrary to the intent of this act and of the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, or the regulations prescribed by him in pursuance of this act, to cause such alien or aliens, person or persons, as aforesaid, to be duly apprehended and conveyed before such Court, Judge or Justice for examination; and after a full examination and hearing in such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall or may order such alien or aliens, person or persons, to be removed out of the territory of the Confederate States, or to be otherwise dealt with or restrained conformably to the intent of this act, and the proclamation or regulations which may be prescribed as aforesaid; and may in prison or otherwise secure such alien person until the order which shall be made shall be performed.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of the District in which any alien enemy or person offending against the provisions of this act shall be apprehended, who, by the President of the Confederate States, or by the order of any Court, Judge or Justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart and to be removed as aforesaid, to execute such order by himself or deputy, or other discreet person; and for such execution the Marshal have the warrant of the President or the Court, or Judge, as the case may be.

JUDGE CATRON.

Judge CATRON, who recently delivered a noble charge to a St. Louis jury defining the crime of treason, has had occasion to visit Nashville to see a near relative who was at the point of death. The Nashville *Union and American* called attention to his presence in the city, and declared that the nature of his errand alone shielded him from violence. Subsequently it published the following card: "I called to see Judge CATRON soon after his return from holding the National Court at St. Louis, and conversed with him fully relative to his position in the present contest between the North and South, and am fully satisfied that his mission to Missouri resulted in saving our friends there, and that Judge CATRON'S feelings are with the South. It is true that he yet clings to the hope that the Union may possibly be preserved, or a reconstruction may take place, as many other good citizens of his age still hope for, and that a revolution will occur in public opinion at the North, when they will concede to the South all they ask. There are very few left in the South that sympathize with Judge CATRON in this wish, but as the same time there is nothing in it inconsistent with his preference for the South in a final division. I may add here that I entertain no doubt whatever, from my conference with Judge CATRON, that, when the current of events shall satisfy his mind that this illusion is without foundation, as surely will occur, he will take his natural position by the side of his kindred, friends, and countrymen, and will prove (as his feelings now indicate) one of the staunchest and truest friends of the Southern Government."

I write this as a matter of justice to Judge CATRON, whose feelings are not generally understood. He wishes to live among his old friends and acquaintances here, and, after due conference with him, I [illegible] in his course in the present incomprehensible [illegible] of the community. He will [illegible] to hold a Backmost Court here again, [illegible] what may occur, as he stated to me several times.

Judge CATRON is too old to form new associations. He is honest and honest, and a better and more reliable friend to our cause than many who are not excepted to by any. V. K. STEVENSON.

JUSTICE TO A LOYAL REGIMENT.

A few days since, a paragraph appeared in the TIMES, copied from the Baltimore *Sun*, which purported to be a reliable account of a desperate fight between two companies of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of naturalized Irishmen, and commanded by Col. JOSHUA T. OWEN, of Philadelphia. The "bloody conflict" was represented as having occurred in Canton, near Baltimore, as the regiment was on its way home. It now appears that the story in the *Sun* was a pure secession fabrication, and simply designed to bring a brave and orderly corps into disrepute. An officer of the regiment supplies to the *Irish-American*, of this City, a statement of the facts of the case. He says:

"In the name of the officers and men of the 'Irish Brigade,' Twenty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, I tender you their grateful thanks for your prompt refutation of the base slander uttered against them by that matchless sheet of scurrility, the Baltimore *Sun*, in its issue of the 31st ult. The facts of the case were as follows, as related to me by several members of the Twenty-fourth: About the time the train on which they were *packed* was about starting for Philadelphia it was discovered that several members of regiments, then stationed at Baltimore, were found among the members of the Twenty-fourth. These stragglers were told to get down off the cars, which some of them refused to do, whereupon the boys of the Twenty-fourth compelled them, without much ceremony, to do so. The above is the ground for the *Sun's* outrageous and infamous libel upon the officers and men of the 'Irish Brigade.'"

THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 9.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War of the United States, has been singularly exercised about the body of his deceased brother, Col. CAMERON, of the New-York Volunteers, killed at Manassas. Actuated by a silly pride about addressing Gen. JOHNSTON on the subject in the latter's proper official capacity, just as the British authorities were towards our WASHINGTON, he has resorted to every device to secure this object. Some are already known to the public. A day or two ago a flag of truce came to our pickets and sent in the following to Col. J. E. B. STUART, of the Cavalry, commanding at Fairfax Courthouse:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1861.

To whom it may concern:

The bearers, Messrs. GORMAN, of Baltimore, APPLEGATE and STERLING, visit Richmond for the single purpose of obtaining the remains of the late Col. CAMERON.

All United States troops will show them the utmost courtesy and protection going and returning.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Col. STUART returned the communication with the following indorsement:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FAIRFAX C. H., Aug. 2, 1861.

The within communication has been sent me, but being addressed "*to whom it may concern*," is returned for the reason that its objects does not *concern* me, nor any one else that I am aware of, in the Confederate States of America. J. E. B. STUART,

Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding.

The gentlemen were also informed that Gen. JOHNSTON, when properly addressed on the subject, would give any aid in his power for the recovery of Col. CAMERON'S remains.

REGULATIONS FOR THE NEW LEVY.

Brig.-Gen. VAN VALKENBURGH, commanding at the Elmira Dépôt, has issued the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS ELMIRA DEPOT, N. Y. V., ELMIRA, Aug. 6, 1861.

Blank applications for company organizations, pursuant to the Proclamation of the Governor of the State of New-York, dated July 25, 1861, will be issued to persons desirous of organizing companies.

When such application shall have been presented at these Head-quarters, properly signed by thirty-two or more persons, an order will be issued installing some competent officer to inspect and muster the said company.

Upon the return of the proper certificate of such inspector, showing the inspection of thirty-two or more suitable members of such company, transportation will be provided for the same to this Dépôt.

On their arrival at this Dépôt, they will be again inspected by the Medical Examiner, and quarters and subsistance will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, upon requisition to be made in due form by some member of said Company, to be designated by the Commandant of this Depôt, until the nomination of officers, after which such requisitions will be made by the Commandant of the Company.

After thirty-two or more persons shall have been accepted by the Medical Examiner, an order will be issued for the nomination by ballot of a Captain and Lieutenant. All commissioned officers will undergo an examination by a Board of Examiners, before they are commissioned.

Three Company Rolls will be made after the Company shall have been recruited full, two of them to be furnished to these Head-quarters, and one to be kept by the officer in command of the Company. The names on such Rolls shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

On presenting to this dépôt the written application of not less than ten recruits from one place, to be attached to such company so organized, transportation will be furnished them by the Quartermaster's department. Immediately upon their arrival here they will be inspected by the medical examiner.

Inspectors will be very particular in the examination of applicants, and receive no one that does not come fully up to the standard required by the Army regulations. No minor will be received without the *written consent* of his parent, guardian or master, which consent must accompany the application, and be filed at these Head-quarters. (See Army Regulations, 1861, § 1,299, &c.)

No articles will be furnished to companies or regiments without the requisition, duly made, by the proper officer or person designated by the Commandant of the dépôt.

Strict military discipline will be enforced. No intoxicating liquor will be allowed in any barracks. Officers and privates will be required to attend to their daily duties, and passes and furloughs will only be granted in cases of emergency. Officers will be expected to remain with their commands, except when pressing duties may require their attention, and will be held responsible for the order, conduct and cleanliness of their respective companies and regiments.

If delay should occur in filling up any company or regiment to the minimum standard to entitle it to be mustered into the United States service, the Commander-in-Chief will disband or consolidate such organization, or transfer companies, or accept new organizations, as the circumstances may require.

By order of R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Brigadier-General Commanding, Elmira Depôt.
WM. RUMSEY, Aide-de-Camp.

ESCAPED.

Mr. J. LAMONT, a detective in the United States mail service, arrived in Philadelphia on Aug. 12, having just got North from Tennessee, where he was confined for five months, and fed on corn-cake and water, on the charge of being a spy. He was only released finally on condition of taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....AUG. 14, 1861.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	88	50	Pacific Mail S.Co	839	75½
5,000 U. S. 6s '68...Cou	86	20	do		75⅝
10,000 Treas. 6% c. 2 year	96	73	do		76
25,500 do	96⅛	50	do		76⅛
500 do	96⅛	50	N. Y. C. R. E. D. opg		74
300 Michigan 6s	80	100	do...p. & c		74
1,000 Tenn. States 6's '90.	45	200	do	b30	74
45,000 do	44⅜	50	do...p. & c		73½
12,000 do	44⅜	10	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		14
5,000 do...cd	44⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b60	29
5,000 do...cd	44⅜	50	Erie Railway		26⅛
5,000 Va. State 6s...830	53⅜	100	do	s30	25
7,000 do	53⅛	50	Mich. Central R.	b30	42¾
500 do	54	50	do	b30	42⅝
10,000 Missouri St. 6s 80	43¾	100	do		42
5,000 do	b30 43⅜	50	do		41⅞
62,000 do	43⅜	50	do		41⅞
2,000 do	b16 43⅜	50	do	s15	41⅜
15,000 do	43⅜	5	Panama Railroad		107½
10,000 do	b10 43⅜	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		64
11,000 do	43¾	100	do	s30	43¾
3,000 Missouri 6s to S & St. J. R.	45¾	5	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R		94
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	64	50	Galena & Chic. R. c.		66⅝
2,000 N. C. State 6s...cd	80	50	do	s10	65½
6,000 do	80	100	Cleve. & Tol. R		29
1,000 Georgia State 6s	75⅛	200	do	s30	29
4,000 do	75⅛	100	do		29⅛
1,000 Cal. State 7s	76⅛	1,000	do		29⅛
4,000 Mich. 6's p. c. '86	87	60	Chi. & Rock I. R.		93⅜
Mo. N. City Bs.	87	100	do		49
5 Metropolitan B'k.	83	100	do		39½
25 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	84	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.		69
40 Penn. Coal Co. ex div	75½				

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000 U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	87½	10	Imp. & Trad. Bank.		78
5,000 Tr. 6 per c. 2-yr	96½	30	Pac. M. St. Co		77¼
5,000 do	96⅜	50	do	s30	76⅝
2,000 Tr. 12 per c. Notes	102⅜	25	do		77¼
1,000 Ill. Canal Bs, '60.	80	100	do	s30	77
5,000 Lou. St. 6s	68	100	N. Y. C. R. ex-d. p. & c.		74⅜
3,000 Ken. State 6s	75½	100	Erie Railway		26¾
10,000 Ten. State 6s, '90.	44⅜	35	Erie Railway pref.		46⅜
10,000 do	45	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		64
10,000 Missouri 6s	44	150	Cl. & Toledo R.		31¾
2,000 do	b30 44⅜	100	do	b30	31¾
1,000 Er. R. 6th M. Bs	64	1000	do		30⅜
10 Continental Bank	82	100	Ch. & R. I. R.		40½
10 Metropolitan Bank	83	100	do		40¾

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The negotiations which have been pending in this City for some days past between the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the accommodation of the Money wants of the Government of the United States, under the recent Loan authority of Congress, made progress to-day, in general conference of all the Banks in question, to the extent of the following highly important and essential proposition:

"An immediate issue to be made by the Treasury Department, dated Aug. 15, 1861, and bearing interest from that date, of Treasury Notes bearing interest at 7.30, to extent of $50,000,000. The Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia associated, to take jointly this 50 million at par, with the privilege of taking at par an additional 50 million, Oct. 15, by giving their decision to the Department Oct. 1; and also at par 50 million Dec. 15, by giving their decision Dec. 1, unless said amount shall have been previously subscribed as a National Loan, it being understood and agreed that no other Government Stocks, Bonds or Treasury Notes, *except those payable on demand*, shall be negotiated or paid out by the Government until Feb. 1, 1862, should the associates avail of both privileges—or until Dec. 15, 1861, should they avail of the first only—or until Oct. 15, 1861, if they take but the present 50 million—except that the Government may negotiate in Europe, or through subscriptions to the National Loan."

The difference of opinion among some of our New-York Bankers, and the discussion which ensued on the clause leaving the Secretary free to carry out the section of the Loan Act authorizing a National issue of Notes of Circulation payable on demand, occupied several hours of the meeting, and at 6 o'clock this afternoon an adjournment was carried to 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon, in order to pass upon the details of the negotiation. The clause in dispute, which we have placed in *italics* in the above proposition, was carried, on a division, by a considerable majority, the representatives of Boston and Philadelphia, whose Bank Note Circulation, in common with the Circulation of New-York—if not, indeed, to a greater extent—would be involved if the objections to a National currency be well taken, voted in its favor: first, as we understand their views, because there can be no competition between the local circulation of their Banks and Treasury notes payable on demand; secondly, because the use of the latter would be to save the unnecessary and frequent transfers of Gold from the great cities to points in the interior for Government, where Treasury Notes redeemable in New-York on presentation would be every way as valuable, and infinitely preferable in point of exchange and convenience, and last, because on an intimation of his own sense of duty by the honorable Secretary, who was called into the meeting, they were unwilling to place him in the attitude of seeming to ignore a provision of law plainly provided for the more convenient working of the Treasury. In these views most of the New-York Bankers concurred; the more readily because no purpose of substituting the small note circulation of their own Banks at the seat of Goverment and other interior points of disbursement was directly avowed by the gentlemen who made opposition to the Treasury Circulation. The matter, which cannot, under any just view of the bearing of the question on the interests of the Banks of New-York City—which, from the indifference of their officers in preparing small notes, scarcely afford a sufficient medium for our local shopping and other trade—be deemed of first-rate importance, has been rightly settled, and in consistence with the act of Congress and the convenience of the Treasury Department. And the whole proposition, as passed upon, needs only a few provisions of detail, which have already been arranged and reported by the Select Committee to be passed upon, to complete one of the most important, and by all odds, the largest negotiations ever made in this country.

The Stock market recovered to-day the firmness which it suddenly lost, for an hour or two yesterday afternoon, on the first rumors of the battle in Missouri. A large business was done in the State Stocks, and an advance paid on Treasury Notes. The latter closed 96¼ ℔ cent., in demand. This issue of two-year 6 ℔ cent. is nearly exhausted for the present, and it is thought that the new arrangements making under the late act of Congress for supplying Money to the Department, will speedily enhance the value of these Notes, because of the limited issue and their convertibility at par at the Custom-house. Tennessee Sixes were more freely supplied than for several days past, and the price receded to 44⅞@45 ℔ cent. cash, closing 45 ℔ cent. sales. Missouris recovered up to 43⅞@44 ℔ cent. Other descriptions were firm. On the Railway shares, New-York Central and Erie, and most of the Westerns were ½@¾ ℔ cent. higher than yesterday afternoon, and heavy purchases were made at close in Cleveland and Toledo at 30¼@¾ ℔ cent. A quarterly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. on Pacific Mail Shares was somewhat unexpectedly announced and the Stock went up to 77¼ ℔ cent. The profits of the concern for the quarter are said to be $275,000, which on the capital of four millions is nearly 7 ℔ cent., leaving $75,000 for the depreciation of the steam property of the concern for the Underwriters. Late in the afternoon the market left off firm, but without any very active or general speculative feeling. The pending action of the Bank and Treasury negotiation is watched with considerable interest, not so much as the means of immediately advancing the market in case of success, or the cause of depressing it in case of further delay, as for the bearing of the question upon the future quiet of the money market, and the stability of the Government Securities. The following were about the closing prices:

Central	exd. 74⅛	Toledo	30⅛
Erie	26⅛	Mich. Central	42¼
Missouris	43⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	29¼
Tennessees	45	Panama	107
Guiena	66	Pacific	75⅛
Rock Island	64⅛	Illinois Central	64⅛
Treasury Notes	96⅜	Hudson	33½

The bidding for Bank Shares was much the same as yesterday. For the leading Banks the demand will probably improve on the favorable determination of the Government negotiation:

Merchants'	88	Bank of the Republic	85
Mechanics'	90	Metropolitan	83
Union	88	Citizens'	80
City	109	Nassau	75
Chemical	600	Shoe and Leather	82
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Corn Exchange	70
State of New-York	70	Continental	86
Commerce	76	Commonwealth	60
Mercantile	100	Importers' & Traders'	80
American Exchange	75		

The bidding for the Railway Mortgages was less firm than yesterday, and 1@2 ℔ cent. difference is noticeable in several descriptions. The actual business doing is not very important:

N. Y. Central Sixes	91	N. Indiana firsts	75
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ cent., '75.	85½
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	T. H. & A. sec. div.	70
N. Y. Cent. sevens convertible, '60	100	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	10
Erie firsts, '58	91¾	Chi. & N. W. S. J.	50½
Erie seconds, '59	80	C. & N. W. firsts, '36 g.	84½
Erie seconds, '60	90	Ill. & N. W. seconds	54
Erie thirds, '67	84	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Erie fifths, '75	64	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102½	N. J. Cen. seconds	80½
Bud. R. sec's, s. f., '55.	90	Gal. & Chic. firsts	95½
Harlem firsts, 1865-'73.	96¾	Gal. & Chic. seconds	85
Harlem seconds, '64.	90	Chic. & R. Island firsts	94
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Lake E. & W. firsts	91
N. Cen. 8 p. c. old	95	Lake E. & W. seconds	54
N. Cen. n. f. 8 p. c. '62.	97	Clev. & T. firsts s. f.	73
Mich. S. 7 p. c. seconds.	94¾	C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. bds.	92
Mich. S. 7 p. c. n. s. bds.	50		

The *Persia* arrived this afternoon with two days' later news from England. The *Canada* from this side, with the news of the Manassas battle, had not arrived out. The market accounts are firmer for Wheat and steady for Cotton. The Bank reduction of interest, briefly noticed by telegraph yesterday from the Quebec steamer, it thus referred to by the London *Times*:

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

The Bank of England, to-day, has lowered their rate of discount from 6 ℔ cent., at which it has stood since the 16th of May, to 5 ℔ cent.

The measure was fully looked for from the state of the market during the past week, and although the returns published this evening are less favorable than had been anticipated, there is no reason to question the expediency. The [illegible] and Consols [illegible] the signs that the drain of bullion to the North is not likely to assume any serious proportions, and tend to confirm the hopes previously expressed that the closing half of the year will be far from unsatisfactory as regards the general course of commercial operations.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The funds are still dull, but there was rather less weakness towards the close of business this afternoon. Consols for Money opened at 90¼, and closed at 90⅝ to ¼. For the account the last price was 90⅜ to ½. The rate for Money in the Stock Exchange was 4 ℔ cent.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
United States 5 ℔ cent., 1874	76½	77⅛	77⅛ 6½
Virginia State 6 ℔ cent.	46½	47½	
Erie shares, ex. ass. Scrip	26¼	27⅛	27 6¾ 7¾ 7
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Preference	45½	46½	46¾ 6
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾	2	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., 1875	78	80	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1875	84	85	
Do. $100 shares, $69 paid	36½	36¾	36 5¾ do. 36 5¾ do. 63¾
Do. do. all paid	62	64	
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ℔ cent.	81	83	
Do. S. F'd, 8 ℔ ct. 1st M., 1867	85	87	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ℔ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1875	60	65	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	83	85	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., 1864	89	91	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. (S. F'd.,) 1876	90	92	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. Con. Bds., 1876	91	93	
Do. $100 shares	71	73	
New-York & Erie 1st M. 7 ℔ ct., 1867	92	94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ℔ cent., 1859	89	92	
Do. 3d M. 7 ℔ cent., 1867, assented	79	80	79¾ ¾
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ℔ cent., 1865	98	@100	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ℔ cent., '72	96	@ 96	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds: 1st Mort. 6 ℔ cent. convertible	85	@ 87	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ℔ cent., sterling	81	@ 83	
Do. $50 shares	34	@ 36	
Philadelphia and Reading $50 shares	15	@ 20	

SPECIE LIST PER STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

McLean & Lintz	£1,925 00 00
Wakeman, Dimon & Co	600 00 00
Snow & Burgess	2,500 00 00
Bank of the Manhattan Company	8,000 00 00
Lyles, Polhamms & Co	1,920 00 00
Wm. Tyson	1,000 00 00
J. S. Stephenson & Co	550 00 00
Sydney Chaplin	111 00 00
Jas. Hunter &

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared on a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.]

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE, KY.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 12.

A dispatch says that a land slide occurred Sunday night at 10 o'clock, about 17 miles from Richmond, on the Manassas route. Eight cars containing soldiers were smashed and shivered to pieces. Two companies from Louisville were the principal sufferers.

Nothing has been publicly done by the Confederate Congress, to-day.

Returns from Tennessee show a majority for the Confederate Constitution of 23,000, and for Gov. HARRIS of about 30,000. In the First District, Mr. NELSON is elected to both the National and Confederate Congress, by a large majority. In the Third District, MARGUM received 7,052 votes for the Confederate Congress, and 2,045 for the National Congress.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 10th, says that Gens. LEE and ROSECRANS attempted to get the advantage of each other in an advance position, and a battle ensued. Forty Nationals were killed, but the Confederates met with but little loss. Gen. LEE had two and Gen. ROSECRANS four regiments. Gen. LEE afterward commenced fortifying the pass he had gained near Big Spring, in Pocahontas County, fifteen miles from Huntersville, which commands the turnpike from Randolph to the Lewisburgh and Central road.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes extracts from private letters from Tampa, dated Aug. 1, which say that the schooner *Wanderer*, which had been captured by the National fleet, brings news of the capture last night of the United States steamer *Crusader* by the Confederates.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, Monday, Aug. 12.

Gov. HARRIS orders all the firearms and swords belonging to the State of Tennessee to be collected by constables and sent to the military authorities at Nashville, Knoxville or Memphis.

The Richmond *Examiner* endeavors to convey the impression that the National troops burned Hampton.

Yellow fever is raging at Vera Cruz.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

DOWER'S Warehouse, wherein the Government had stored contraband goods, was burglariously entered last night, and pistols and other arms stolen.

The Charleston *Evening News* has suspended. Most of the other Southern papers have raised the prices.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

It is reported here that the two regiments composing Camp Boone, Tenn., have received orders to proceed to Virginia.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes a memorial protesting against Southerners purchasing Confederate stores in Northern markets during the hostilities.

The Macon *Telegraph* says that Gov. HARRIS is informed that Gen. FREMONT was preparing, with 25,000 men, to operate against Gen. PILLOW, at New Madrid, Missouri. Gov. HARRIS said he could put 50,000 picked men into the field in a few days, and would reinforce Gen. PILLOW.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Six prisoners, taken at the Point of Rocks, were sent hence to-day, under guard, for Fort McHenry, it is supposed.

Various reports are circulating in the camps that the rebel militia is collecting in various points in Upper Virginia.

A regiment was at Sheppardstown on Sunday, and the encampment visible from the Maryland Heights.

There is great activity at Head-quarters.

Maryland Secessionists continue to be brought in for prowling along the lines. Some important arrests have been made.

No attack is anticipated at present from the enemy.

The work on the bridge is progressing. The structure will be passable shortly.

The general health in the camps is good.

The weather is rainy and somewhat cooler.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Governor's Island is rapidly accumulating recruits, some ten or twelve offices sending weekly into it detachments of able-bodied men. The area of the Island is 25 acres, and there were, a few days since, 160 guns on it. The permanent party consists of 140 men. There are 75 guns on the Castle Battery, 96 in the Garrison, and nine guns on the South Battery. There are buildings at Castle William and the South Battery—the officers' quarters, the ordnance department, the hospital, the school-house, carpenter shop, guardroom, ten-pin alley, billiard-room and sergeant's quarters—the whole making quite a village, which looks very picturesque from the Bay. Annexed is a full list of the Regular Army officers now on the Island, and elsewhere at this station:

C. F. Smith, Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Tenth Infantry, Superintending General Recruiting Station and commanding post.

William J. Sloan, Surgeon.

S. W. Crawford, Assistant Surgeon.

G. C. Mollingbush, Assistant Surgeon.

C. A. McCall, Acting Assistant Surgeon, Fort Wood.

Joseph Updegraff, Captain Fifth Infanty, Commandant recruits.

H. G. Hawkins, Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S., A. A. Q. M. and Adjutant.

G. W. Vanderbilt, (son of the Commodore,) Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, commanding Fort Wood.

H. Catling, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, on duty at Fort Wood.

Lieut. Burlie, Ninth Infanty, commanding Fort Lafayette.

W. H. Wepling, Second Lieutenant First Infantry, commanding Fort LaFayette.

M. R. Maxson, Second Lieutenant First Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company D.

S. Snyder, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company I.

I. N. Boone, Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company G.

J. Pridee, Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company E.

S. M. Sprole, (recruiting in New-York,) Second Lieuter ant Fourth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company H.

W. T. Godwin, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry, Fort Columbus, commanding Company D.

Bedloe's Island has also a company of regulars stationed on it. They were sent over to Fort Columbus some time since, as some volunteer regiment was reported to be about drilling on Bedloe's, but returned again to the old post.

The troops on the Island were yesterday reinforced by two detachments of men recently recruited, one in Philadelphia and the other in Rochester. They were immediately turned over to the command of Col. SMITH.

The propeller *Corlew* yesterday went on a trial trip, which will decide whether she will be purchased or not. The *Pocomac* is rapidly preparing for commission in the steam. The chartered vessel *National Guard* having been detained by the storm, will go to sea to-day. The *Monticello*, steam gun-boat, is fitting out. The *Kuhn*, *Nightingale*, *Pampero*, and the steam gun-boat *Connecticut*, are anchored at the Yard. A few non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps arrived at the Brooklyn Barracks, yesterday, from the National Capital.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN LOST BY THE REBELS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Monday, July 28, 1861.

With the utter want of system on the part of the Government to acquire and communicate information of what transpire, we have to depend upon such reliable statements as we can obtain, from time to time, from those who witness and participate in the great events which are occurring. The Government itself is under the necessity, like your correspondent, of seeking information from individuals who come on here from the scenes of action, and, therefore, cannot be expected to communicate anything. I have already commented upon this want of system and capacity in the Administration, and need not repeat my remarks. I shall proceed, then, to inform you of what I have learned since I last wrote.

It is settled without question that at one time during the fight our Army was on the eve of being defeated. This was in the early part of the afternoon. Our lines extended five or six miles, parallel with the course of Bull Run and behind that stream. Gen. BEAUREGARD had intrenched himself here, and had skillfully prepared this place as the battle-field. BEAUREGARD's headquarters were to the right of the centre of the line, and Gen. JOHNSTON's was on the extreme left. Bull Run is an easy fordable stream, except during heavy rains; but, in front of the Army, its banks in most places were steep. At the extreme left of our lines this stream had a bend southward, which inclosed the forces there in a sort of semi-circle, and was shallow and easily forded. The enemy first made his appearance in force on the right, in front of BEAUREGARD. He made demonstrations there, as if he had selected that as the battle-ground. He opened and continued a heavy fire from his batteries, but did not advance to make an attack with his infantry. But little damage was done by this distant cannonading. After this had continued for some time, and no advance being made, BEAUREGARD became convinced the attack was to be made in another direction, and that this demonstration was designed to cover the real purpose of the enemy. He proceeded to the left, where JOHNSTON's wing of the Army was placed, and there he discovered the enemy's columns were arriving, in immense masses, to outflank him, and JOHNSTON engaged in a desperate fight with greatly superior numbers. It was apparent the enemy's purpose was to turn the extreme left of JOHNSTON's forces. *This was our weakest point, and the movement showed good generalship.* JOHNSTON had less than 15,000 men with which to resist this attacking column. BEAUREGARD saw instantly the battle-ground was there. He immediately called up the available force near, and directed them to support JOHNSTON. The latter General was making a most gallant defence.

The battle raged furiously for two or three hours. An eye-witness of the scene, who stood on an eminence, about a mile and a quarter off, says he saw the immense masses move to and fro, like the undulations of the waves of the ocean, as the tide of battle inclined to one side or the other. The fate of the day hung in an uncertain balance. The heavy column of the enemy pressed down upon our gallant regiments, and cutting them to pieces with artillery, made them waver. *Detached squads of broken companies and regiments had begun to leave the field, and were making the best of their way for Manassas Junction.*

The day was all but lost. Scattered and exhausted as were our men, victory for a time inclined to favor the overwhelming Army of the enemy; and its General, believing he had gained a victory, dispatched the news to Washington. Happily, at this critical juncture, KERSHAW, CASH and KERPER stemmed and turned the adverse tide, driving the frightened foe before their accurate fire and rapid charges. Both BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON rallied their forces, and led them in person to the attack. Soon after, ELZEY's and SMITH's brigades, of about four thousand men, came up opportunely and reinforced our Army. *This reinforcement, with the heroic rally made by the Generals, after Kershaw turned the tide of the battle in our favor, decided the fortunes of the field.*

"Great as the victory has been, its results would have been incalculable could we have pursued the flying and terror-stricken enemy to the Long Bridge. And why was it not done? Simply because BEAUREGARD had not the force. Though only a part of the Army was engaged in actual battle, all had been on active duty the whole day. The combined forces of BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON did not exceed thirty-five thousand men in the field. At least half of these were engaged in the fight; the rest were under the fire of the enemy's guns, with an occasional encounter. All, in fact, were on the battle-field and in battle array from the earliest hour in the morning till the defeat in the evening. Everyman was needed. There were no reserves."

LAW FOR THE EXPULSION OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE SOUTH.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES."

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That, whenever there shall be declared war between the Confederate States and any foreign nation or Government, or any invasion or predatory incursion shall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened against the territory of the Confederate States by any foreign nation or Government, and the President of the Confederate States shall make public proclamation of the event, or the same shall be proclaimed by act of Congress, *all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or Government, being males of fourteen years of age and upwards, who shall be within the Confederate States, and not citizens thereof, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, or secured and removed as alien enemies; Provided*, that, during the existing war, citizens of the United States residing within the Confederate States, with intent to become citizens thereof, and who shall make a declaration of such intention, in due form, and acknowledging the authority of the Government of the same, shall not become liable, as aforesaid, nor shall the act extend to citizens of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Arizona and New-Mexico, and the Indian Territory south of Kansas, who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, and who shall acknowledge the authority of the Government of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. The President of the Confederate States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized by his proclamation or other public act, in case of existing or declared war, as aforesaid, to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the Confederate States, shall refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish such regulations in the premises as the public safety may require.

SEC. 3. Immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the Confederate States shall, by proclamation, require all citizens of the United States, being males of fourteen years and upwards, within the Confederate States, and adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being citizens of the Confederate States, nor within the proviso of the first section of this act, to *depart from the Confederate States within forty days from the date of such proclamation*; and such persons remaining within the Confederate States after that time shall become liable to be *treated as alien enemies*; and in all cases of declared war, as aforesaid, aliens resident within the Confederate States, who shall become liable as enemies, as aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed the time for the disposition of their effects and for departure, which may be stipulated by any treaty with such hostile nation or Government, and when no such treaty may exist, the President shall prescribe such time as may be consistent with the public safety, and accord with the dictates of humanity and national hospitality.

SEC. 4. After any declared war, or proclamation as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the several Courts of the Confederate States and of each State having criminal jurisdiction, and of the several Judges, and Justices of the Courts of the Confederate States, and they are hereby authorized upon complaint against any alien or alien enemy as aforesaid, or persons coming under the provisions of this act, who shall be resident or remaining in the Confederate States, and at large within the jurisdiction of such Judge or Court, as aforesaid, contrary to the intent of this act and of the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, or the regulations prescribed by him in pursuance of this act, to cause such alien or aliens, person or persons, as aforesaid, to be duly apprehended and conveyed before such Court, Judge or Justice for examination; and after a full examination and hearing in such complaint, and sufficient cause therefor appearing, shall or may order such alien or aliens, person or persons, to be removed out of the territory of the Confederate States, or to be otherwise dealt with or restrained conformably to the intent of this act, and the proclamation or regulations which may be prescribed as aforesaid; and may in prison or otherwise secure such alien person until the order which shall be made shall be performed.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of the District in which any alien enemy or person offending against the provisions of this act shall be apprehended, who, by the President of the Confederate States, or by the order of any Court, Judge or Justice, as aforesaid, shall be required to depart and to be removed as aforesaid, to execute such order by himself or deputy, or other discreet person; and for such execution the Marshal have the warrant of the President or the Court, or Judge, as the case may be.

JUSTICE TO A LOYAL REGIMENT.

A few days since, a paragraph appeared in the TIMES, copied from the Baltimore *Sun*, which purported to be a reliable account of a desperate fight between two companies of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed of naturalized Irishmen, and commanded by Col. JOSHUA T. OWEN, of Philadelphia. The "bloody conflict" was represented as having occurred in Canton, near Baltimore, as the regiment was on its way home. It now appears that the story in the *Sun* was a pure secession fabrication, and simply designed to bring a brave and orderly corps into disrepute. An officer of the regiment supplies to the *Irish-American*, of this City, a statement of the facts of the case. He says:

"In the name of the officers and men of the 'Irish Brigade,' Twenty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, I tender you their grateful thanks for your prompt refutation of the base slander uttered against them by that matchless sheet of scurrility, the Baltimore *Sun*, in its issue of the 31st ult. The facts of the case were as follows, as related to me by several members of the Twenty-fourth: About the time the train on which they were *packed* was about starting for Philadelphia it was discovered that several members of regiments, then stationed at Baltimore, were seated among the members of the Twenty-fourth. These stragglers were told to get down off the cars, which some of them refused to do, whereupon the boys of the Twenty-fourth compelled them, without much ceremony, to do so. The above is the ground for the *Sun's* outrageous and infamous libel upon the officers and men of the 'Irish Brigade.'"

JUDGE CATRON.

Judge CATRON, who recently delivered a noble charge to a St. Louis jury defining the crime of treason, has had occasion to visit Nashville to see a near relative who was at the point of death. The Nashville *Union and American* called attention to his presence in the city, and declared that the nature of his errand alone shielded him from violence. Subsequently it published the following card: "I called to see Judge CATRON soon after his return from holding the National Court at St. Louis, and conversed with him fully relative to his position in the present contest between the North and South, and am fully satisfied that his mission to Missouri resulted in saving our friends there, and that Judge CATRON's feelings are with the South. It is true that he yet clings to the hope that the Union may possibly be preserved, or a reconstruction may take place, as many other good citizens of his age still hope for, and that a revolution will occur in public opinion at the North, when they will concede to the South all they ask. There are very few left in the South that sympathize with Judge CATRON in this wish, but at the same time there is nothing in it inconsistent with his preference for the South in a final division. I may add here that I entertain no doubt whatever, from my conference with Judge CATRON, that, when the current of events shall satisfy his mind that this illusion is without foundation, as surely will occur, he will take his natural position by the side of his kindred, friends, and countrymen, and will prove (as his feelings now indicate) one of the staunchest and truest friends of the Southern Government.

I write this as a matter of justice to Judge CATRON, whose feelings are not generally understood. He wishes to live among his old friends and acquaintances here, and, after due conference with him, I can see nothing in his wishes in this respect inconsistent with the interests of our community. He will not undertake to hold a National Court here again, no matter what may occur, as he stated to me several times.

Judge CATRON is too old to form new associations, is earnest and honest, and a better and more reliable friend to our cause than many who are not excepted to by any.

V. K. STEVENSON.

THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 9.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War of the United States, has been singularly exercised about the body of his deceased brother, Col. CAMERON, of the New-York Volunteers, killed at Manassas. Actuated by a silly pride about addressing Gen. JOHNSTON on the subject in the latter's proper official capacity, just as the British authorities were towards our WASHINGTON, he has resorted to every device to secure this object. Some are already known to the public. A day or two ago a flag of truce came to our pickets and sent in the following to Col. J. E. B. STUART, of the Cavalry, commanding at Fairfax Court-house:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1861.

To whom it may concern:

The bearers, Messrs. GORMAN, of Baltimore, APPLEGATE and STERLING, visit Richmond for the single purpose of obtaining the remains of the late Col. CAMERON.

All United States troops will show them the utmost courtesy and protection going and returning.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Col. STUART returned the communication with the following indorsement:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FAIRFAX C. H., Aug. 2, 1861.

The within communication has been sent me, but being addressed "*to whom it may concern*," is returned for the reason that its objects does not concern me, nor any one else that I am aware of, in the Confederate States of America. J. E. B. STUART,

Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding.

The gentlemen were also informed that Gen. JOHNSTON, when properly addressed on the subject, would give any aid in his power for the recovery of Col. CAMERON's remains.

News from California by the Pony Express

OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION, 50 MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The Pony Express passed here at 9 P. M., yesterday, from San Francisco, with dates to the 3d inst. for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Arrived on the 31st, ship *Indianman*, Boston; Aug. 2, bark *Louise*, Sydney; brig *Edward Walfum*, Australia.

Sailed, on the 31st ult., ship *Andrew Jackson*, for New-York; brig *Mephester*, for Manila; 2d inst., *Sunrise*, for Callao.

The steamer *Golden Gate* sailed on the 1st inst., for Panama, with two hundred and twenty passengers, and $1,370,000 in treasure.

The heaviest shippers of the treasure were: Wells, Fargo & Co., $402,000; Parrott, $157,000; Davidson, $128,000; Donohue, Rohlston & Co, $125,000; Salter & Church, $100,000; Coleman & Co., $81,000; Hentrich, $70,000; Reluyman, $66,000; Schoale Bros., $60,000; Shantt, $50,000; Fallant & Wild, $39,000; Brumage, $20,000.

The total amount in treasure shipped hence during July is $4,270,000.

There is not much business doing, but the market is by no means quiet and few changes in prices. Foreign Brandies are active. Domestic liquors lower. Tea, Sugar and Coffee keep steady and improving. Provisions slow. Butter, 25c. Candles heavy and unchanged. Wheat—Market glutted; sales 30,000 sacks prime shipping quality at $1 45, and will go still lower.

The Pony Express arrived at the outer telegraph station, last evening, with St. Louis dates of the 25th ult., bringing the first announcement of the disastrous defeat of the National forces near Manassas, the news occupying six columns of to-day's *Bulletin* and *Alta*. It has been published as fast as received, and is just completed. The effect casts a gloom over our loyal people, who realize more generally that we are engaged in a terrible war, which may last for years, but which must be prosecuted till every foot of the Union acknowledge our Government, no matter what the cost.

On the evening of the 31st the Breckinridge Democrats attempted to hold a mass meeting in San Francisco to ratify the nominations of their Conventions. Their candidates for Governor and Congress were to address the meeting. Some 3,000 men crowded Music Hall. The speakers were present and addressed the audience, but were persecuted by storms of groans, hisses and never-ending cheers for the Stars and Stripes and the Union. The meeting was an evidence that there is no toleration for secession sympathies in San Francisco.

There have been several fires since the last Pony Express. APPLETON's fine hotel at San José was destroyed by fire on Thursday A. M., the 31st. On the same evening the Washington House, on Davis-street, near Washington, together with some adjoining buildings, were burned. Loss, $80,000.

The Consul for Saxony, Mr. JULIUS KREYHAUSEN, died suddenly, yesterday, at San Francisco.

All the Germans of San Francisco are preparing a gorgeous flag for Gen. SIGEL, the hero of the late successful engagement with the rebels in Missouri.

A shipment of 300 tons of copper ore from Calvarus County will be made in the bark *Constantia* for South Wales, where it will be melted. The vessel will sail in a few days. The copper mines are assuming an important position among the mineral resources of the State.

A considerable town has already grown up in the neighborhood.

The new Sunday law goes into effect this week, and many saloons and places of amusement will keep open next Sunday as usual, intending to subject themselves to prosecution for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law.

It being ascertained that California is entitled to one more representative in Congress than the number now nominated, the Union Democratic State Central Committee is called to meet on the 15th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the nomination of a third candidate in the Congressional ticket of the Union Democrats. It is presumed the Republicans and Breckinridgers will follow the example. Only six of the twenty-one papers that supported BRECKINRIDGE last Fall are now opposed to the Union Democratic tickets. The rest sustain the Union Democracy. It is believed, however, that the Breckinridgers will poll 20,000 votes at the ensuing election.

Oregon news has been received overland.

In consequence of unfavorable weather there will be a great deficiency of crops. There will not be more than one-half the amount of wheat of last year.

Col. WALLACE, the Republican candidate, is undoubtedly elected to Congress from Washington Territory. His majority over GARFIELD, at latest accounts, was 407.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 14, 1861.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88	50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	b30 75½
5,000	U. S. 5s '65..Cou	86	20	do	75¾
10,000	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 year	96	73	do	76
25,500	do	96⅛	50	do	76⅛
500	do	96⅜	50	N. Y. C. R. R. E. D.	opg 74
300	Michigan 6s	80	100	do	p.ac 74
1,000	Tenn. State 6s '90.	45	200	do	b30 74
45,000	do	44⅜	50	do	p.&c 73⅞
12,000	do	44⅜	10	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
5,000	do	8d 44⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b60 29
5,000	do	8d 44⅜	50	Erie Railway	26⅜
5,000	Va. State 6s	s30 52⅝	100	do	s30 26
7,000	do	53½	50	Mich. Central R.	b30 42½
500	do	54	50	do	b30 42⅝
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	8d 43⅜	130	do	42
5,080	do	b30 43½	50	do	41⅝
52,000	do	43⅜	20	do	41⅜
2,000	do	b15 43⅝	50	do	s15 41⅜
15,000	do	45⅜	5	Panama Railroad	107¾
10,000	do	b10 43⅝	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94
11,000	do	43½	100	do	s30 93⅝
3,000	Mo. 6s 1st to Il. & St. J. R	46½	5	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R	94
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	84	100	Galena & Chic. R. c.	65⅞
5,000	N. C. State 6s, 8d	86	50	do	65⅝
6,000	do	86	50	do	s10 65½
1,000	Georgia State 6s	70½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	29
4,000	do	70	200	do	s30 29
1,000	Cal. State 7s	76⅜	100	do	29⅜
4,000	Mich. C. & p. c. 1st M. S. F. Cny. Bs.	97	1,000	do	29⅜
5	Metropolitan Bk	83	60	Chi. & Rock I. R.	39⅝
22	Del. & Rud. C. Co	84	150	do	40
20	Penn. Coal Co. ex div	75½	100	do	39⅞
			100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	68

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg.	87½	10	Imp. & Trad. Bank.	78
5,000	Tr. 6 per c. 2-yr.	96⅛	20	Pac. M. St. Co.	77⅞
5,000	do	96⅝	30	do	s30 76⅞
2,000	Tr. 12 per c. Notes	101⅛	25	do	77⅜
1,000	Ill. Canal Bs., '60.	89	100	do	s30 77
1,000	Lou. St. 6s	65	100	N. Y. C. R. ex-d. p.	&c. 74⅜
3,000	Ken. State 6s	77⅜	100	Erie Railway	26⅜
10,000	Ten. State 6s, '90.	44⅝	35	Erie Railway pref.	46⅝
10,000	do	45	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	44	150	Cl. & Toledo R.	30¼
2,000	do	b30 44¾	100	do	b30 30¼
1,000	Er. R. 5th M. B.	s10 64	1000	do	30⅛
10	Continental Bank	69	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	40⅜
10	Metropolitan Bank.	82	100	do	40¼

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The negotiations which have been pending in this City for some days past between the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the accommodation of the Money wants of the Government of the United States, under the recent Loan authority of Congress, made progress to-day, in general conference of all the Banks in question, to the extent of the following highly important and essential proposition:

"An immediate issue to be made by the Treasury Department, dated Aug. 15, 1861, and bearing interest from that date, of Treasury Notes bearing interest at 7.30, to extent of $50,000,000. The Banks of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia associated, to take jointly this 50 million at par, with the privilege of taking at par an additional 50 million, Oct. 15, by giving their decision to the Department Oct. 1; and also at par 50 million Dec. 15, by giving their decision Dec. 1, unless said amount shall have been previously subscribed as a National Loan, it being understood and agreed that no other Government Stocks, Bonds or Treasury Notes, *except those payable on demand*, shall be negotiated or paid out by the Government until Feb. 1, 1862, should the associates avail of both privileges—or until Dec. 15, 1861, should they avail of the first only—or until Oct. 15, 1861, if they take but the present 50 million—except that the Government may negotiate in Europe, or through subscriptions to the National Loan."

The difference of opinion among some of our New-York Bankers, and the discussion which ensued on the clause leaving the Secretary free to carry out the section of the Loan Act authorizing a National issue of Notes of Circulation payable on demand, occupied several hours of the meeting, and at 6 o'clock this afternoon an adjournment was carried to 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon, in order to pass upon the details of the negotiation. The clause in dispute, which we have placed in *italics* in the above proposition, was carried, on a division, by a considerable majority, the representatives of Boston and Philadelphia, whose Bank Note Circulation, in common with the Circulation of New-York—if not, indeed, to a greater extent—would be involved if the objections to a National currency be well taken, voted in its favor: first, as we understand their views, because there can be no competition between the local circulation of their Banks and Treasury notes payable on demand; secondly, because the use of the latter would be to save the unnecessary and frequent transfers of Gold from the great cities to points in the interior for Government, where Treasury Notes redeemable in New-York on presentation would be every way as valuable, and infinitely preferable in point of exchange and convenience, and last, because on an intimation of his own sense of duty by the honorable Secretary, who was called into the meeting, they were unwilling to place him in the attitude of seeming to ignore a provision of law plainly provided for the more convenient working of the Treasury. In these views, most of the New-York Bankers concurred; the more readily because no purpose of substituting the small note circulation of their own Banks at the seat of Goverment and other interior points of disbursement was directly avowed by the gentlemen who made opposition to the Treasury Circulation. The matter, which cannot, under any just view of the bearing of the question on the interests of the Banks of New-York City—which, from the indifference of their officers in preparing small notes, scarcely afford a sufficient medium for our local shopping and other trade—be deemed of first-rate importance, has been rightly settled, and in consistence with the act of Congress and the convenience of the Treasury Department. And the whole proposition, as passed upon, needs only a few provisions of detail, which have already been arranged and reported by the Select Committee to be passed upon, to complete one of the most important, and by all odds, the largest negotiations ever made in this country.

The Stock market recovered to-day the firmness which it suddenly lost, for an hour or two yesterday afternoon, on the first rumors of the battle in Missouri. A large business was done in the State Stocks, and an advance paid on Treasury Notes. The latter closed 96¼ ₱ cent., in demand. This issue of two-year 6 ₱ cent. is nearly exhausted for the present, and it is thought that the new arrangements making under the late act of Congress for supplying Money to the Department, will speedily enhance the value of these Notes, because of the limited issue and their convertibility at par at the Custom-house. Tennessee Sixes were more freely supplied than for several days past, and the price receded to 44¾@45 ₱ cent. cash, closing 45 ₱ cent. sales. Missouris recovered up to 43¾@44 ₱ cent. Other descriptions were firm. On the Railway shares, New-York Central and Erie, and most of the Westerns were ½@¾ ₱ cent. higher than yesterday afternoon, and heavy purchases were made at close in Cleveland and Toledo at 30¾@¾ ₱ cent. A quarterly dividend of 5 ₱ cent. on Pacific Mail Shares was somewhat unexpectedly announced, and the Stock went up to 77½ ₱ cent. The profits of the concern for the quarter are said to be $275,000, which on the capital of four millions is nearly 7 ₱ cent., leaving $75,000 for the depreciation of the steam property of the concern for the Underwriters. Late in the afternoon the market left off firm, but without any very active or general speculative feeling. The pending action of the Bank and Treasury negotiation is watched with considerable interest, not so much as the means of immediately advancing the market in case of success, or the cause of depressing it in case of further delay, as for the bearing of the question upon the future quiet of the money market, and the stability of the Government Securities. The following were about the closing prices:

Central	exd. 74½	Toledo	30¾
Erie	26⅞	Mich. Central	42¼
Missouris	43¾	Mich. Guaranteed	29¼
Tennessees	45	Panama	107
Galena	66	Pacific	77¾
Rock Island	40¼	Illinois Central	64½
Treasury Notes	96⅜	Hudson	33⅜

The bidding for Bank Shares was much the same as yesterday. For the leading Banks the demand will probably improve on the favorable determination of the Government negotiation:

Merchants'	88	Bank of the Republic	85
Mechanics'	90	Metropolitan	83
Union	88	Citizens'	60
City	109	Nassau	75
Chemical	400	Shoe and Leather	82
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Corn Exchange	70
State of New-York	70	Continental	66
Commerce	78	Commonwealth	60
Mercantile	100	Importers' & Traders'	80
American Exchange	75		

The bidding for the Railway Mortgages was less firm than yesterday, and 1@2 ₱ cent. difference is noticeable in several descriptions. The actual business doing is not very important:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	N. Indiana firsts	75
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '54	100	Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ cent., '75.	89½
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100	T. H. & A. sec'ds ₱ c. '70	10
N. Y. Cent. sevens convertible, '76	100	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	10
Erie firsts, '65	102½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80⅝
Erie seconds, '50	93	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38½
Erie seconds, ex. '79	93	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14
Erie thirds, '83	84	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Erie fifths, '88	64	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102½	N. J. Cen. seconds	101½
Bud. R. sec'ds, s. f., '85	96	Gal. & Chic. firsts	97½
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	96½	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95
Harlem seconds, '64	99	Chic. & R. Island firsts	94
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Lake E. & Wabash firsts	61
M. Cen. 8 ₱ c., old	95	Del. Lack. & Wes. firsts,	96
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c '82	97	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	88
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. seconds.	60¾	Clev. & T. firsts s. f.	73
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. ass. bds.	50	C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. bds.	92

The *Persia* arrived this afternoon with two days' later news from England. The *Canada* from this side, with the news of the Manassas battle, had not arrived out. The market accounts are firmer for Wheat and steady for Cotton. The Bank reduction of interest, briefly noticed by telegraph yesterday from the Quebec steamer, is thus referred to by the London *Times*:

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 1.

The Bank of England, to-day, has lowered their rate of discount from 6 ₱ cent., at which it has stood since the 16th of May, to 5 ₱ cent.

The measure was fully looked for from the state of the market during the past week, and although the returns published this evening are less favorable than had been anticipated, there is no reason to question its expediency. The state of the Indian and Continental Exchanges, and the confidence inspired by the promise of the approaching harvest, together with the signs that the drain of specie to New-York is not likely to resume any serious proportions, all tend to confirm the hopes previously expressed that the closing half of the year will be far from unsatisfactory as regards the general course of commercial operations.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The funds are still dull, but there was rather less weakness towards the close of business this afternoon. Consols for Money opened at 90¾, and closed at 90¾ to ⅞. For the account the last price was 90⅜ to ½. The rate for Money in the Stock Exchange was 4 ₱ cent.

American Railway, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₱ cent., 1874	76⅛ @ 77⅛	77⅛ 6⅛
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent.	46⅛ @ 47⅛	
Erie shares, ex. ass. Scrip	26⅛ @ 27⅛	27 6¾ 7¼7
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	45⅛ @ 46⅛	45¾ 6
Do. Assessment Scrip	1⅝ @ 2	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., 1875	78 @ 80	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	84 @ 86	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	36¼ @ 36½	36 5⅛ dis.
Do. do. all paid	62 @ 64	63¼
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ₱ cent.	81 @ 83	
Mich. S. & N. I. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M., 1882	85 @ 87	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1885	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. (S. F'd.) 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Con. Eds., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	71 @ 73	
New-York & Erie 1st M. 7 ₱ ct., 1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d M. 7 ₱ cent., 1883, assented	79 @ 80	79¼ ¾
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₱ cent., 1865	98